FBIS-SOV-79-042
Thursday
1 March 1979
Vol III No 042 Supp 003

DAILY REPORT

Supplement

SOVIET UNION

PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' SUPREME SOVIET

ELECTION SPEECHES

PART II

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

USSR C/1

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

USSR 4/82

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

USSR C13

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 042 Supp 003 1 March 1979

PRESS CARRIES LEADERS' SUPREME SOVIET ELECTION SPEECHES

PART II

CPSU Leaders Make Election Speeches Throughout Country 1

Masherov in Brestskaya Oblast [PRAVDA 13 Feb] 1

Ustinov in Moscow [PRAVDA 24 Feb] 5

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi [ZARYA VOSTOKA 8 Feb] 12

Andropov in Stupino [IZVESTIYA 23 Feb] 29

Pelshe in Riga [PRAVDA 22 Feb] 36

Aliyev in Baku [PRAVDA 7 Feb] 43

[For Supreme Soviet election speeches by Ponomarev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Grishin, Shcherbitskiy and Rashidov, see Supplement to the 27 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, No 040, Supplement 002. For press versions of election speeches by Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Tikhonov, Ryabov, Rusakov, Gorbachev and Zimyanin see the Political & Social Developments section of the 15 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

CPSU LEADERS MAKE ELECTION SPEECHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Masherov in Brestskaya Oblast

LD221709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Working Creatively and Highly Efficiently. P.M. Macherov Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] A meeting of voters with Petr Mironovich Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held 12 February in Brestskaya Oblast's Leninist Komsomol Theater.

The meeting was opened by Brestskiy Obkom First Secretary Ye.Ye. Sokolov.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The candidate deputy's agent, T.F. Kozlov, engineer at the Brest Fomin sewn goods factory, recounted P.M. Masherov's career and called on the voters to cast their votes unanimously on election day for candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by O.I. Kovalchuk, weaver at the Brest carpet combine; L.I. Leonov, chairman of the Zavety Lenina Kolkhoz in Matoritskiy Rayon; V.P. Samovich, first secretary of the Brest Gorkom; Supreme Soviet Deputy L.D. Bryzga, milkmaid and operator at the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Brestskiy Rayon; Ye.Z. Novitskiy, director of the Brest construction materials combine; L.I. Golovko, organizer of extracurricular activities at the Vysokovskaya secondary school in Kanensetskiy Rayon; and V.G. Pylik, student at the Brest Institute of Engineering and Construction.

The speakers wholeheartedly approved the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee and spoke proudly of the great political and labor enthusiasm prevailing in the collectives.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by P.M. Masherov, who was warmly welcomed by the voters. He expressed most sincere gratitude and profound thanks to all working people's collectives for the great honor they did him in nominating him as candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet. The speaker said: I will boundlessly cherish and take pride in this trust, and I wholly attribute it to our beloved Communist Party which fostered and educated me.

The current election campaign, the candidate deputy continued, is taking place under the beneficial influence of events of truly great historical significance. One such event was the 25th CPSU Congress, under the growing influence of whose ideas and decisions the party's and people's creative work--titanic in scale and impressive in scope--is carried out. Another was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which legislatively enshrined and fully reflected developed socialism's outstanding gains and inexhaustible potential. Another was the nationwide celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of which was the main event of the 20th century. Yet another was the impressive celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian Communist Party--celebrations which were an exciting demonstration of our people's boundless loyalty to the ideas of Great October, the party of Lenin and the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity.

Reviewing the years which have passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, we see that they were an important and fruitful stage in implementing our party's general course. The nationwide struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to improve production efficiency and work quality in all sectors of economic and cultural building, and to meet the 10th 5-Year Plan targets is a distinctive feature of that course.

As a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I can state that precisely these problems have been at the center of attention of the country's supreme organ of authority, which worked in those years more purposefully and fruitfully than ever. To a decisive extent this was made possible by the election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, whose activity has graphically and comprehensively embodied the best features of the Leninist style of work--a style which is creative, alien to subjectivism and imbued with a scientific approach to all social processes--as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich's speeches and the advice, instructions and recommendations they contain are imbued with sensitivity, attention and spiritual closeness to people with excellent knowledge of working people's needs, demands and feelings.

The candidate deputy pointed to the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the soviets of people's deputies at all levels as an example of how, as in V.I. Lenin's expression, "for the first time in the history of civilized societies the mass of the people will embark on independent participation not only in voting and elections but also in daily administration."

Improving socialist statehood and socialist democracy is a central trend of society's political development at the stage of mature socialism. The Communist Party plays a key role in this process. As the leading and directing force of our society and its political system, the CPSU has earned itself indisputable prestige and nationwide respect. This prestige is growing, not through mere pledges and promises, but on the basis of all the party's words and deeds in the people's interests and in the spirit of the times, as well as on its ability to scientifically substantiate the main aims and trends of policy and to insure their achievement.

The recently published CPSU Central Committee message to all USSR voters and citizens graphically described the land of the soviets' achievements since the last elections and set out clearly the tasks for the future. Invariably aiming at improving the efficiency of social production and output quality, the republic's party organizations and labor collectives have fixed their main attention on the accelerated development of sectors which determine and insure increased labor productivity and which reveal opportunitites for fullest utilization of the fruits of the scientific and technical revolution. In the period between the elections, industrial production has increased by 52 percent, and the output of instruments, automation facilities and spare parts for them 2.5 times. More than 200 new technological processes have been introduced, 3,100 automatic and mechanized production lines have been established, 1,200 shops, sections and production processes have undergone comprehensive mechanization and automation, and the production of almost 1,000 new kinds of output has been assimilated. In the 3 years of the 5-year plan more than 3,000 items have been awarded the state seal of quality. Last year output in the top quality category comprised 20.7 percent of the total.

Belorussian agriculture is also marching confidently ahead. In 1974-1978 the average annual gross output in the public sector increased by 21.8 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. Despite bad weather conditions the average annual yield of grain crops during the current 5-year plan has increased by 24 percent compared with the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and has reached 25.1 quintals per hectare. Potato plantations last year produced a relatively large crop of 180 quintals per hectare. The republic overfulfilled the plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and wool to the state.

Dwelling on questions connected with the steady improvement in people's prosperity, P.M. Masherov went on to devote particular attention to the problems of efficiency and quality. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, he said, directed sharp and principled criticism at shortcomings in implementing the party's course of improving the efficiency of social production and work quality in all sectors of economic and cultural building. It also revealed ways of eliminating them and of implementing further the 25th party congress socioeconomic program. This is something on which we must all work. Fuller concentration on intensive factors of economic growth means primarily the rational and efficient utilization of everything available to our national economy. Insuring future high, stable rates of development in our economy will decisively depend on how consistently, actively and purposefully we can resolve the tasks of improving production efficiency and work quality. It will depend on how persistently we can bring into play the inexhaustible resources for more rational utilization of the vast army of skilled workers and specialists at the republic's disposal--people with a high standard of general education and professional training who are boundlessly devoted to the great cause of communist building.

The main task here is to insure a steady increase in labor productivity, whose significance cannot be overrated. Thus in the current 5-year plan the saving of more than 1 million people's labor due to this is planned. And this is almost three times more than the natural increase in labor resources in the same period.

But increased labor productivity is important to us not only to save labor resources and improve the efficiency of social production, but also as an important means for the all-round development of the worker himself. This development is inseparably linked with the improvement of techniques, and consequently it demands from working people more basic knowledge and broader general standards. It enhances the worker as a person, widens his horizons and helps him to solve statewide problems.

Speeding up the rate of improving and raising the technical standard, mechanization and automation of production and resolutely combating manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor is an urgent task of economic and planning organs. In this context P.M. Masherov pointed out the need to follow the experience of leading labor collectives and to draw up comprehensive programs at all levels, from enterprises to sectors and the republic's economy as a whole, to sharply reduce manual labor.

The candidate deputy went on to dwell on the questions connected with improving cadre training and skills as a necessary condition of resolving the task of improving production efficiency and increasing labor productivity. It must be remembered, he stressed, that present-day production and rapid scientific and technical progress are creating a growing demand for broadly qualified workers with a high standard of professional training, a detailed theoretical outlook and a developed sense of social responsibility. [paragraph continues]

This makes it necessary for us in every enterprise, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and in the services sphere to implement well-considered, specific measures to insure the improvement of cadre training and skills, the promotion of working people to the top of their profession, and the molding of a new type of working people, capable of successfully resolving the tasks of improving production efficiency and of succeeding not by force of numbers but by ability and high standards in labor and output. These plans must pay particular attention to people's moral education, since good work and high standards in output depend not only on the technical level of production and workers' skills but also, decisively, on a person's moral traits, conscience, honesty, sense of deep respect for people, discipline and responsibility.

Concerning the work being conducted in the republic to increase the technical standard of all products and to improve the range and quality of consumer goods, the speaker went on to note in particular that on the whole enterprises producing consumer goods are still greatly indebted to the Soviet people.

The candidate deputy then dwelt on several topical problems linked with work quality on the further intensification of agricultural production. In order to satisfy people's need for food products and the needs of industry for raw material, he noted, we must make incomparably greater efforts, and must utilize more fully the potential of each hectare of agricultural land as well as that of material and technical resources, capital investments, and enhanced grain-growing skill.

Without expecting favors from nature, we must organize work so that under any conditions we can everywhere insure the fulfillment of plans and pledges. We have a considerable number of farms which, irrespective of weather conditions, year in, year out produce large harvests of all crops and attain excellent indicators in the production of livestock products. Their practice is based on factors which apply to everyone: a high standard of agriculture, a high livestock density, and the production and application of the maximal doses of organic fertilizer. This experience, verified many times over by life, is both universal and determining for the effective development of agricultural production. It is not only accessible to other farms; it is imperative that it be extensively introduced, especially because greater projects await us in the future. In responding with specific measures to the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the republic as a whole must attain a yield of 35 or more centners of grain per hectare.

To attain such heights will not be easy. This requires the maximum mobilization of material and technical resources, the creative and purposeful work of all those who in one way or another are involved in this work, and the full application of those fundamental factors which directly influence a good harvest.

The candidate deputy dwelt further on the problems involved in grain farming and in developing all of agricultural production.

The successful implementation of what has been planned, he continued, the rhythm, tempo and the whole process of creation in all economic and cultural spheres depend to a decisive degree today on the ability and desire of each of our workers to work creatively with maximum effort. Questions of improving management style and methods and instilling in people a keen sense of responsibility for the task entrusted them are acquiring a special urgency today. [paragraph continues]

We are not simply talking here of the workers' unconditional fulfillment of the duties, directions, and normative demands levied on them. I have in mind much, much more namely, the fulfillment of one's duty on the basis of high morality when honest labor for the common good becomes for man the conscious aim and basic content of his activity.

The speaker named the leading production workers and innovators, veritable guardsmen of the 5-year plan whose professional proficiency gleams with bright facets. The labor and moral example of such workers-patriots is our very greatest property, our priceless wealth. Insuring mass emulation of it is an effective way to form the best character qualities of the builder of communism.

We in our society are all linked to one another by the strong threads of mutual rights and duties, the deputy candidate continued. The fruits of the hands and minds of every man, no matter how large or small his work sector may be, serve to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of other people, and vice versa. An understanding of this vital dialectic, the ability to be filled with and guided by the cadres and interests of one's collective, city and--in the final analysis--the whole country, spiritualizes a person's life stance and gives it truly high and noble moral content.

The forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, P.M. Masherov concluded, will without doubt be another clear confirmation of the unshakable cohesion of Soviet people around the CPSU, in whose leading and guiding activity, in all of whose tireless revolutionary-transforming activity, lies the guarantee of our future victories and gains, of the triumph of Marxist-Leninist teaching and communist ideals. He assured the voters of the okrug that in his everyday affairs and all his practical work he would strive to fully justify the great trust placed in him, to devote all his knowledge, skill and energy to serving the party and the people and to the tireless struggle for communism.

Ustinov in Moscow

LD261413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report on D.F. Ustinov meeting with voters under the rubric 'Working People's Election Meetings': "Strengthen the Might of our Motherland"]

[Text] The voters of the capital's Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug met with Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for this okrug, 23 February in Moscow, in the Minsk movie and concert hall.

The meeting was opened by Ye. V. Ovsyannikov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy Raykom.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The candidate deputy's agent, Hero of Socialist Labor Acad A.F. Belov, talked about D.F. Ustinov's career and urged voters to vote unanimously on polling day for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

This was followed by speeches from N.G. Moskvicheva, weaver at the parent enterprise of the Oktybar worsted goods production association; M.N. Khristoforov, grinder at the Moscow radio equipment plant; G.N. Chesnova, teacher at the No 260 school; and Ye.S. Polyakov, secretary of the Moscow Elektroshchit plant party organization.

D.F. Ustinov, who was warmly greeted by the voters, made a speech. He thanked the comrades who had spoken and all working people of the capital's Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug for their great confidence in him. The warm words about me, the candidate deputy said, are due to our glorious Communist Party and its combat headquarters--the Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich's activity embodies most strikingly and fully the best features of the Leninist style of leadership and the ability to foresee the course of social processes, pick out the main tasks from among the multitude of very complex tasks, and to focus on them the efforts of the party and all the people. State wisdom and outstanding talent as organizer and defender of the party are inseparably combined in Leonid Ilich with sensitivity and attention to people, kindness and sincerity. He has performed a colossal service in creating and consolidating a moral atmosphere in our society which contributes to the universal assertion of a principled, responsible attitude toward social duty, enterprise, the spirit of real comradeship, respect for people and concern for them--an atmosphere in which the Soviet people can live and work well.

The hall applauded tumultuously the cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his good and warm wishes to the working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon, conveyed by D.F. Ustinov.

The period since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker continued, has been filled with events of tremendous worldwide historic significance. Above all, there was the 25th CPSU Congress, which marked a very important stage in the life and activity of our party and the Soviet people and in the building of communism. There was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the constitution of a developed socialist society. There was the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October, which demonstrated to the whole world the outstanding achievements of socialism and the convincing triumph of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

The current elections are jubilee elections, one might say. In fact, we are electing the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. Ten convocations are ten steps along the path of creating the new society. From the historical viewpoint it is not so long since the first step. Yet during this period the motherland has changed beyond recognition. Its economic, political, scientific, technical and spiritual potential has increased many times over. Its defense capability is strong and reliable. Its international prestige is great.

From the summit we have reached, we get a particularly good picture of the majesty of the path traversed by the Soviet land and of the prospects opening up before us. The scale of our current deeds and plans cannot be compared, of course, with those outlined in the election programs of, say, two or three decades ago. But in terms of their main tasks they represent a unified whole and complement and develop each other. All election programs are based on the party's invariable course toward strengthening the country's might, reliably safeguarding its security, and comprehensively improving the people's well-being--the course toward building communism.

This was the lofty target of the election program set forth in 1974. It is with a sense of profound satisfaction and pride that Soviet people note that it has been completely fulfilled.

Important steps have been taken on the preferential development of the sectors determining technical progress, on strengthening the country's fuel and power base, and on creating major territorial-production complexes.

Our agriculture is also developing steadily. The amount of power available to it is growing and land chemicalization and reclamation are proceeding on a wide scale. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum imparted a powerful impetus to the nationwide struggle to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the socialist economy.

The achievements of our socialist economy are the main factor in the steady growth of the growth of the people's well-being. Since the last elections Soviet people's per capita real income has increased 20 percent. Some 20 percent of our country's people have found new accommodations in this period. Consumer goods production is increasing and the quality of the goods is improving.

Soviet science and culture have been further improved. The new achievements in space exploration were striking evidence of the steady progress of our homeland's science and technology. Last year, for the first time, international crews of cosmonauts were launched into earth orbit. They included representatives of the fraternal socialist countries.

The current election campaign, like all life in our society, D.F. Ustinov stressed, is illuminated by the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress. Its decisions and plans have become the work of millions of urban and rural working people. They are the source of Soviet people's high social and political activity and mass labor heroism.

The entire course of preparation for the elections is striking evidence of the monolithic nature of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people embodying the great unity of party and people and of the remarkable triumph of socialist democracy. The best sons and daughters of the motherland, representatives of all strata and social groups of our society and all the country's nations and nationalities, have been nominated as candidate deputies. When participating in the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, Soviet people know that they are electing their own power; a power which, according to V.I. Lenin, is open to all, makes everything visible and accessible to the masses, proceeds directly from the masses, and is the direct organ of the people's masses and of their will.

The election of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the post of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman has considerably elevated the soviets' authority and has helped improve the efficiency of all state and economic management. Urban and rural working people, army and navy servicemen and all our country's voters named Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as their first candidate deputy to the supreme organ of Soviet power. They did this with a feeling of sincere gratitude and pride.

For over six decades our motherland has been in the vanguard of mankind's social progress. All its strength and wealth is in the hands of people of labor, who now constitute a historically new social and international community--the Soviet people.

Just as a big river develops from a multitude of streams and creeks, so the inspired, selfless labor of millions of Soviet people, merging in the single channel of communist creation, insures the steady consolidation of our state's might. [paragraph continues]

The working people of Moscow have an important role to play in the struggle of all the people to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Moscow industry's potential has increased considerably since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Transport and communications, capital and housing construction, science and culture have been further developed in Moscow. The working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon have contributed to all this. Kuntsevskiy Rayon received Challenge Red Banners as the capital's leading rayon in the results of socialist competition in the fourth quarter of 1978 and also in the provision of amenities.

The plan for the country's economic and social development in 1979, the candidate deputy noted, is an important element in the fulfillment of the 25th party congress decisions and 10th 5-Year Plan targets. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were a militant program for Soviet people's activity to fulfill the plan, to further develop productive forces, and achieve new goals in communist building.

We are all aware that a great deal of work is required to achieve the targets outlined for the current year--selfless, hard, creative work. Ultimately the achievement of the high goals the party sets the country depends on us all, on our ability to work. We must make thrifty and thorough use of the constantly growing possibilities and advantages of developed socialism. This presupposes a high degree of organization, discipline and responsibility on the part of all working people wherever they work. This is the key to the really zealous and thrifty use of material resources and the effective implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This is the reliable guarantee of the further improvement of the people's life, of our dynamic progress and the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might.

D.F. Ustinov stressed that both the CPSU's domestic policy and its international activity rest on the undivided support of all the Soviet people. Its successes, he said, are indivisibly linked with the successes of communist building in our country, with the strenuous and purposeful work of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The content of the CPSU's international activity at the present stage is determined by the peace program elaborated by the 24th and developed by the 25th party congresses. It is aimed at insuring favorable peaceful conditions for communist building in our country and at strengthening the socialist community, universal peace and the people's security. The noble aims of Soviet foreign policy stemming from the very nature of socialism also determine its very important principles such as the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the relaxation of international tension and the struggle to halt the arms race.

For the Soviet Union the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the people's security and for social progress is no mere tribute to the circumstances of the international situation. The Soviet state has been waging this struggle since October 1917, from the first decree of the people's power--Lenin's Decree on Peace--and has been waging it persistently, courageously and tirelessly.

Thanks to the consistent efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the relaxation of tension has now become an objective reality. But each step along the path of reinforcing these achievements, along the path toward the consolidation of peace and international security, is achieved at the price of great efforts and demands tremendous endurance, farsightedness and firmness. [paragraph continues]

The forces of reaction still wield considerable influence. They are erecting all sorts of obstacles to detente, are seeking to exacerbate the international situation, are building up the arms race and fueling seats of military tension.

Reactionary circles in the United States have assumed the unseemly role of leaders and "inspirers" of such efforts. Under cover of the phony "Soviet military threat" slogan they are seeking more and more military appropriations and are adding to the spiral of militarist preparations.

In the present fiscal year the U.S. military budget has reached a record level--$130 billion. Almost 25 percent of this sum is earmarked specially for the development of new mass destruction weapons systems. The U.S. draft budget for FY 1980 again gives undisputed priority to the interests of the military-industrial complex.

The United States is also pushing its NATO partners onto the path of building up war preparations. Some $1 trillion has been spent by the countries of this aggressive bloc on militarist aims over the past 8 years. They intend to spend the next trillion in just 5 years--1978-1983. There is an obvious tendency to step up the tempo and expand the scale of imperialism's aggressive preparations.

The present Beijing rulers are acting in unison with the most shameless reaction. They long ago embarked on a path alien to socialism, betrayed the interests of the Chinese people and turned traitor to the great ideas of communism. Deviation from the positions of Marxism-Leninism inevitably leads people into the camp of the accomplices of imperialism. This is precisely what has happened with the Chinese leadership, which is pursuing an expansionist, great-power policy in the international arena.

The Beijing ruling clique stops at nothing to achieve its predatory goals: It fuels hostility among the peoples, conducts malicious anti-Soviet propaganda, opposes by every means any peace-loving initiatives by the USSR and the other socialist community states, and openly calls for the stepping up of the arms race. In their policy the Chinese leaders proceed from the misanthropic thesis that a new world war is not only inevitable but essential. They provoke and push reactionary forces to unleash war and make wild territorial claims on neighboring states.

Beijing has revealed to the whole world the true essence of its hegemonist policy through its perfidious attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Through the fault of the imperialist aggressors the Vietnamese people had not known a peaceful life for many years and their land was steeped in blood. And now the Chinese rulers have again unleashed war on this land and are killing women, children and old men.

This monstrously cynical action flagrantly violates international law and attests to Beijing's irresponsible attitude toward the fate of peace and to the criminal ease with which the Chinese leadership resorts to arms. It is an open and insolent challenge to all mankind.

The Soviet Government statement, which reflects the firm, consistent internationalist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, gives a clear and unambiguous assessment of the aggressive actions of China's reactionary rulers.

Soviet people angrily condemn the adventurist action of the Beijing leaders and resolutely demand an end to the Chinese aggressors' shameless encroachments on the sovereignty and security of Socialist Vietnam. They unanimously state their complete solidarity with and all-round support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

The armed aggression unleashed by the Chinese leadership against Vietnam's peaceful population is one of China's most dangerous acts of provocation and adventures against the sovereign states which are its neighbors. It attests to the unceasing attempts by Mao's successors to plunge the world into war.

The Soviet Union opposes to the intrigues of the enemies of peace its active line toward intensification of the detente process, curbing the arms race and normalization of the international climate. This line undoubtedly accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples.

There are perfectly real opportunities for intensifying and materializing the detente process. The path toward the implementation of these opportunities is to renounce attempts to act from a position of strength and to strictly observe the principle of equal security and of noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

The dialectic of world development is such that precisely this path will be recognized sooner or later by all states as the only sensible one in resolving the main problem of the present day--the problem of disarmament. But as long as the imperialist and other reactionary circles continue the arms race and pursue the material preparation of a new world war, we must preserve our high vigilance.

Speaking of the role of the USSR Armed Forces, D.F. Ustinov stressed that they are a reliable shield for the land of the soviets, the mighty guard of the socialist gains and peaceful labor of Soviet people and a bulwark of universal peace. Our armed forces, he said, are always surrounded by the care and attention of the multinational Soviet people. They derive their might from the support of all the people. By their inspired labor in all areas of communist building, workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia strengthen the economic basis of the country's defense capability. They create and increase the material, sociopolitical and spiritual preconditions of the steady improvement of the armed forces' combat readiness. The collectives of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, educational establishments, and each Soviet family take an active part in rearing a worthy replacement for the army and navy.

The material and technical base of the army and navy is being constantly reinforced through the effective realization of the socioeconomic opportunities and advantages of developed socialism. This allows us to improve their level of technical equipment and to enhance their mobility and fire and strike power. Soviet soldiers wield mighty combat equipment. They are also armed with the most advanced military science, incorporating the remarkable experience of the victorious struggle in defense of the socialist fatherland.

Combat readiness is the concentrated expression of the armed forces' condition and the determining indicator of their combat might. The fundamental demand on combat readiness is set out in our state's basic law--it must guarantee the immediate rebuff of any aggressor. The intensive combat training of army and navy forces and purposeful work to enhance the coordination of units and formations and to effect the ideological political education as well as the moral, psychological and physical tempering of the troops are subordinated to the strict implementation of this demand.

I am able to report with full responsibility, D.F. Ustinov stated, that the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces is at a high level, insuring the successful solution of any tasks set by the party and the people. It is worth pointing this out to all those who like to play with fire and rattle sabers, wherever they are--in the West or in the East.

In our country military labor, like all other socially useful labor, is steeped in honor and respect. It is a part of the nationwide struggle for communism. Our people associate the Soviet soldier with notions of moral purity, courage and loyalty to duty, friendship and comradeship and the readiness to perform feats for the motherland. Military service helps form, develop and strengthen these remarkable qualities. Having been schooled in army and navy discipline, your people then work successfully at plants and factories, in insitutions and on construction sites, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The main source of the Soviet Army and Navy's strength and the supreme principle and the fundamental basis of Soviet military building is the Communist Party's leadership. The unflagging, constant attention of our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally, is of invaluable significance for the purposeful, comprehensive solution of tasks in strengthening the country's defense and developing and improving the armed forces.

The life and activity of Leonid Ilich--worker, engineer, frontline political worker, party and state leader--is for the city and village workers and army and navy servicemen a graphic example of selfless service to the fatherland, an example of courage and self-sacrifice, of a tremendous capacity for work and purposefulness, of spiritual generosity and simplicity. His books of reminiscences, "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," have become a wise textbook of life for every communist and every Soviet person.

The USSR Armed Forces are fulfilling their sacred duty in defending the fatherland, the gains of socialism and communism in single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. This international alliance of a new type rests on the unity of the fundamental interests and goals of the fraternal countries and on the commonality of their systems and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Warsaw Pact states' unswerving loyalty to the cause of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence was reaffirmed by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow last November.

The unbreakable alliance of the socialist community countries is a mighty and effective factor of peace and stability in international relations, while their Joint Armed Forces act as the reliable bulwark of the fraternal peoples' security and constructive labor.

Army and navy servicemen, together with all the Soviet people, the speaker said, are now preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR. The high assessment of the armed forces given in the message inspires the army and navy personnel to selfless military labor.

On the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the personnel of units, ships and formations proudly report to the party and people the scaling of new heights in improving their combat skill and the steadily raising of their vigilance and combat readiness.

Soviet servicemen, like all our people, are fully determined to continue strengthening our motherland's defense might by their selfless labor.

In conclusion, the candidate deputy thanked the voters once more for the high trust they have shown in him and assured them that he would give all his efforts and abilities to justify their trust.

Shevardnadze in Tbilisi

LD261123 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Feb 79 pp 1-3 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Indestructible Unity of Party and People: Voters' Meeting With E.A. Shevardnadze"--passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] ...The Tbilisi Z. Palaishvile State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet was in festive apparel. On 7 February it was full of representatives of the working people of the Tbilisskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 161 for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. A meeting took place here with the candidate deputy for this okrug--Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

In the meeting's Presidium were E.A. Shevardnadze, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, B.V. Kolbin, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeishvili, O. Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili, Zh. K. Shartava, CPSU Central Committee executives N.M. Tishchenko, A.A. Sazonov and V.A. Yanvarev, representatives of party and public organizations, leading production workers and science and culture personalities.

The meeting was opened by G.A. Anchabadze, first secretary of the Leninskiy Georgia CP Raykom in the city of Tbilisi.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was then delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who was greeted warmly by those present.

He said:

Esteemed Comrades!

The election campaign, meetings with voters and the elections are a great political event. They constitute a shining manifestation of the profoundly democratic nature of our socialist system.

Meetings with voters in this election campaign have the distinguishing feature of being the first to take place since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the new constitutions of Georgia and the autonomous republics. The present election campaign is taking place under the life-giving influence of an important political document--the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and USSR citizens.

The election campaign demonstrates the indestructible unity of the party and people, the monolithic cohesion of all the USSR's nations and nationalities, forever fused by the great Leninist friendship between peoples and the revolutionary principles of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, the unprecedented cohesiveness of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, young people and women--all our society's classes and social groups--and their boundless devotion and love for the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of today, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

The election campaign in the country and in our republic is taking place in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm among the masses, inspired by the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee July and November plenums.

The Georgian party organization, like all detachments of the CPSU, and our republic are encircled by the great concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. A clear expression of this concern was the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Tbilisi Gorkom, adopted in 1972, as well as a number of other resolutions on the Georgia Republic--on further developing the Georgian economy, on progress in fulfilling the decisions on the Tbilisi party gorkom and on the economic and cultural development of the Abkhazskaya ASSR. Special significance was attached to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, which gave our party organization great support and placed tremendous trust in it.

The initiator of all these important acts is Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

L.I. Brezhnev has a great gift--the gift of always feeling the pulse of life, the pulse of the era, and penetrating the thoughts and aspirations of the people, the heart and soul of all nations and nationalities in our boundless motherland.

It is in the nature of L.I. Brezhnev to know people's dispositions, to be able to analyze social phenomena in a deeply scientific, Leninist way and on this basis always to find the wisest, most correct solution to this or that urgent problem. This gift, this talent--to seek and find the most correct resolution of complex political and socioeconomic tasks, relying on the party's rich revolutionary heritage, on the multi-faceted experience of the CPSU and all the fraternal communist and workers parties and on the collective reason and collective experience of comrades in arms and associates--Politburo members and the entire Central Committee--cannot fail to arouse admiration. All these and other qualities, particularly the ability to rally the masses, the entire country and all the world's progressive people in the name of the most humane ideals, make Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a great man of our time.

That is why at election meetings Soviet people named Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other party and state leaders as the people's first candidates. That is why, expressing the masses' general disposition and the thoughts and aspirations of Georgian working people, we address words of profound gratitude, love and devotion to the CPSU, the Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

The elections and the election campaign are not only a festival, but above all a Leninist accountability to the voters and the party in the Leninist businesslike spirit. This is a nationwide review of deputies' fulfillment of voters' instructions in the spirit of the Constitution of the developed socialist society.

The Communist and nonparty bloc has a single election political platform. This platform is set out in the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU program, in the decisions of plenums and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and party and government documents.

The CPSU has honorably fulfilled the election program proclaimed during the last elections.

The implementation on a countrywide scale of the extensive social program outlined by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses was based on the dynamic growth of all physical production sectors and the service sphere. In this period the country's industrial potential has strengthened notably. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan gross output increased 16.1 percent. The foundations of the economy--heavy industry--developed at an increasing preferential rate. In the 3 years the production of Group "A" products increased 17.2 percent. A significant increase was obtained in the output of consumer goods.

An important contribution was made to the work of increasing consumer goods output by the accelerated development of agriculture. The material result of the purposeful implementation of the party's agrarian policy was the 15.2 percent increase in the volume of agricultural production in 1978 as compared with 1975.

The steady development of social production made it possible in the 3 years to increase 13.4 percent the national income used for consumption and accumulation, and in 1978 its total volume reached the tremendous sum of R417 billion. Never before have we created such resources for further economic growth in a single year.

In a relatively short space of time--1976-1979--per capital real income has increased 10.5 percent.

Considerable attention is devoted to the resolution of a very important social problem--housing construction. Every year in our country housing conditions are improved for about 11 million people. There is no precedent for such a scale in the sphere of housing construction anywhere in the world.

These facts indicate that the party's words and deeds do not diverge. The election program is being fully implemented: One clear confirmation of this is provided by the example of Soviet Georgia.

You know, comrades, that the reports and elections to the public's party organizations were recently completed. At the 37th Tbilisi city party conference a very detailed discussion took place on the state and development of the economy, culture and municipal services of the republic's capital--Tbilisi city. A profound, self-critical analysis was made of the state of affairs in all areas of life and tasks were defined in further developing the economy, culture and services. A similar discussion took place at all the republican party organization's oblast, city and rayon party conferences. This frees me from the necessity of dwelling in detail on our concrete tasks, the more so as these tasks were discussed in detail, formulated and set out in concrete form in the materials of the 24th and 25th Georgian CP Central Committee plenums, which took place under the sign of implementing the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum resolutions and the instructions, provisions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

For the sake of clarity we have decided to dwell only on certain trends characteristic of socioeconomic and sociopolitical life in recent years in our country and in our republic.

AS YOU KNOW, THE YEAR 1972 WAS A TURNING POINT IN THE LIFE OF OUR REPUBLIC, THE YEAR OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON THE TBILISI PARTY GORKOM, A HISTORIC RESOLUTION FOR US.

In the period since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections Georgia's productive forces have risen to a higher level of development; a characteristic feature of which is the ACCELERATION of economic and social growth rates.

Dynamism and stability in national economic development are manifested above all in the persistent tendency to successfully fulfill the targets of state plans and socialist pledges adopted for all the main indicators. Clear confirmation of this is provided by the results of last year, 1978. The growth rate in industrial production volume totaled 7.4 percent as against 7.1 percent envisaged in the socialist pledges. The rural working people's selfless labor culminated in record harvest. Impressive indicators were also achieved in other economic sectors, particularly in capital construction. In the main, the construction and installation work program was fulfilled and the commissioning of housing, schools, hospitals, preschools and vocational and technical schools was insured. The first stage of the Ingurskaya GES--three units with a capacity of 780 megawatts--the Inguri-Zestafoni power transmission line, new capacities at the Zestagoni ferrous alloys plant and other projects were commissioned.

The volume of uncompleted construction work was reduced by R184 million in the year.

Last year's achievements, which in many respects added to previous years' successes, insured a significant acceleration in the rate of general economic and industrial development in Georgia as compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. On the results of work in the past 3 years the average annual increase in gross output from the republic's industry totaled 6.7 percent as against 5.6 percent according to the 5-year plan. Steadily implementing the party's instructions, Georgian agricultural workers are obtaining good results. In 1976-1978 the average annual gross output from agriculture increased 37.1 percent compared with the same indicator for the last 5-year plan. If the 1973 indicators are compared with the results of last year's work, the picture looks like this: Procurements of agricultural products have increased on the following scale: tea--from 290,000 to 430,000 tons, grapes--from 226,000 to 575,000 tons, citrus fruits--from 44,000 to 155,000 tons, vegetables--from 184,000 to 287,000 tons, potatoes--from 60,000 to 146,000 tons, meat--from 97,000 to 140,000 tons, milk--from 193,000 to 262,000 tons and eggs--from 260 to 405 million.

The buildup in the rate of development of industrial and agricultural production and other sectors of the production sphere and the infrastructure became possible as a result of the significant expansion in production on a qualitatively new technical basis.

In 1978 the average annual value of fixed production capacity in the republic's economy had increased more than 20 percent compared with 1975. On the basis of improved technical equipment levels labor productivity increased sharply. In the 3 years the level of productivity of social labor increased 22.6 percent as against the 16.9 percent calculated in the 5-year plan.

This accounted for 83.1 percent of the total growth in national income in the republic, which increased 22.3 percent in the period indicated. The great significance of the achievement becomes more obvious when it is recalled that as a result of the acceleration in the rate of growth in the national income, resources for consumption and accumulation created last year per head of population in the republic were almost 47 percent more than in 1972.

The acceleration in the growth rate of the main indicators governing social production and the population's prosperity created a firm basis for resolving the STRATEGIC TASK OF DEVELOPING THE GEORGIAN ECONOMY set for us by the historic CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions ON INCREASING THE REPUBLIC'S CONTRIBUTION TO ALL-UNION WEALTH AND OVERCOMING THE RELATIVE BACKWARDNESS WITH RESPECT TO THE AVERAGE ALL-UNION LEVEL FOR GENERALIZED INDICATORS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The need to resolve this strategic task is stressed particuarly in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Georgian party organization.

Thanks to the steady implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan increasing preferential growth rates have been insured in indicators governing the development of physical production and improving the living standard of the republic's population in comparison with the union average.

In particular, in the 3 years the rate of growth of industrial output has outstripped the all-union average indicator by 5.4 points, while in the corresponding period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan the republic lagged 10 points behind on this indicator.

The excess growth rate in the gross output from agriculture is 2.6 points. Let us recall that in 1971-1973 we were 12 points behind. We are managing to overcome the lag not only in volume indicators, but also in the level of production efficiency and work quality. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the productivity of social labor in the republic increased 10 points more quickly than on average for the country, and the same indicator in industry is 3.6 points.

These achievements are expressed in the most generalized form by the fact that in 1978 the republic produced a per capita income of 20 percent more than in 1975, as against the 12.4 percent accorded by the 5-year-plan calculations. The considerable overfulfillment of the plan target made it possible to reduce the lag in relation to the all-union average for this indicator by nearly 6 points.

It is on the basis of all-round economic progress in our republic, as throughout the country, that measures to improve the population's standard of living have been consistently and purposefully implemented in accordance with the party's long-term line in the sphere of socioeconomic development.

The major achievements in this sphere are indicated by the indicators for last year--the first year of operation of the NEW CONSTITUTION, WHICH PROCLAIMED IN LEGISLATION THAT THE SUPREME AIM OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION IS TO STEADILY IMPROVE THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

Last year in the republic the national income used for consumption and accumulation totaled R6,278 million, and in comparison with 1972, the year when the CPSU Central Committee resolution on Tbilisi was adopted, these resources had increased more than 38 percent per capita. The resources channeled into improving the population's living standard rose at increasing preferential rates.

The main source of the increase in real income was increased labor remuneration. The average monthly wage for workers and employees, including one-off bonuses paid into the wage fund, reached R134.2 in 1978, exceeding the 1972 level by almost R24. Last year labor remuneration for kolkhoz members in the republic was R88.5 against the planned R79.8, and as against R57 in 1972.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the republican government devote particular attention to questions of increasing the working people's wages and real incomes.

TO STEADILY INCREASE WAGES ON THE BASIS OF CONSTANTLY IMPROVING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, THE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY OF WORKERS, ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL WORKERS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN CITIES AND THE COUNTRYSIDE AND THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL STANDARD OF WORKING PEOPLE, SUPPLANTING MANUAL LABOR AND INTRODUCING INTO PRODUCTION MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS--THAT IS OUR URGENT TASK.

The quest for additional social production reserves, the rational use of private plots, the further development of collective orchard growing and truck farming and the development of subsidiary plots for industrial enterprises and construction and transport organizations must promote the further growth in the working people's real incomes. It is necessary to constantly seek out other reserves for improving the people's material prosperity.

We must intensify the struggle against negative phenomena to insure that every working person in the city and countryside is able to take full advantage of the benefits intended for the working person in our society. This too is a major reserve for improving the people's living and working conditions.

The realization of the population's increased monetary income was based on the significant rate of growth in the volume of retail trade turnover and consumer services to the population. In 1978 32 percent more goods per population head were sold then in 1972.

In the Georgian SSR the lag in the indicators for the people's welfare is gradually being reduced. The rate of increase of the national income utilized for consumption and accumulation in the republic for 1975-1978 was 16.3 percent against an average union indicator of 13.4 percent. The increase in per capita real income in the republic outstrips the average union indicator by 3.9 points. The increasing preferential growth rates in real incomes is conditioned by the marked reduction in the lag in the wage level. Thus in 1975 the average monthly wage for workers and employees in the republic lagged behind the average union level by 19 percent, whereas in 1978 this indicator had been reduced to 16 percent. The growth rate of the average monthly wage of kolkhoz members in the republic over that period outstripped the average union indicator by almost 11 points.

The implementation over recent years of a large housing construction program has allowed the indicator for provision of living space for each inhabitant of the republic to be raised almost 10 percent.

Through the state, housing cooperatives and social organizations some 1,046,500 square meters of living space were commissioned in 1978 alone. This is considerably more than in 1977.

Along with the great achievements in his sphere there are also considerable deficiencies. THE HOUSING PROBLEM IS STILL ONE OF THE MOST SEVERE PROBLEMS FOR OUR REPUBLIC.

At Tbilisi's 37th City Party Conference the opinion was expressed of the need to elaborate a specific and real program in the sphere of housing construction to satisfy those who have an acute need for housing and to rehouse citizens dwelling in barracks and basements over the next 5-6 years. ALONGSIDE THE INCREASE IN CONSTRUCTION RATES, IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HOUSING REMAINS A TASK OF PRIME IMPORTANCE.

Last year our children received 32,970 new places in general education schools and 6,335 places in preschool institutions.

We are paying particular attention to the problems of improving transport and domestic services for the population both in the city and in the countryside. However, there are still many shortcomings and omissions in these spheres.

Yes, comrades, we have had great success and have made great strides in developing the economy and culture. Against this background it is easier to focus attention on the unsolved problems, uncover deficiencies and indicate ways to correct them, as was done at our party conferences.

THE REPUBLIC'S LAG BEHIND THE AVERAGE UNION LEVEL FOR THE MAIN INDICATORS IS STILL FAIRLY NOTICEABLE. IT HAS NOT BEEN OVERCOME.

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's party organization have outlined and are implementing the major program elaborated at the 25th Georgian party congress, at plenums and the republic's party and economic aktiv for the further development of the economy in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Special attention will be paid to the accelerated development of the machine building industry, to strengthening the energy balance, to developing radio engineering and electronics--basically the nonmetals-intensive sectors of industry.

Serious attention must be paid to the further development of the metallurgical, chemical, light, food and all processing industries and to a number of other sectors of the national economy, and to the achievement of union and world standards in these and other spheres.

Yesterday, comrades, on the initiative of L.I. Brezhnev, our party's Central Committee adopted a very important decision for us: Our request was satisfied for the preparation of a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the further development of agriculture in Georgia on the basis of specialization, agroindustrial integration and interfarm cooperation. This is of fundamental importance for our economy. The resolution will pay particular attention to a new sharp increase in tea growing, viticulture and high-quality winemaking, the canning industry, the development of citrus fruit growing, fruit growing and, especially, stockraising.

A scientifically based concrete program for their further development is planned in all sectors of the economy.

There is no doubt that Georgian communists and the republic's working people are successfully implementing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan and are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th congress of the republican party with honor.

At the current stage the republic's Communist Party is determining the tasks for the foreseeable future, tasks for developing the republic's economy and culture in the 11th 5-Year Plan. THE MAIN, BASIC DIRECTION OF THE STRATEGIC TASK OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN WILL BE THE FINAL OVERCOMING OF THE ECONOMY'S LAG BEHIND THE AVERAGE UNION LEVEL. This is how this question has been posed at the Georgian CP's 25th Congress, at plenums and at republican party aktivs. The task consists in insuring that the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, obkoms, raykoms, gorkoms, planning and economic organs make a start today on elaborating the main directions of the 11th 5-Year Plan, search for and reveal unutilized reserves and resources and define the intensive and extensive factors of economic development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan special significance must be attached to the further development of capital construction and in particular to the development of the industrial base and growth in the capacities of all construction organizations in the Georgian SSR.

Major measures should be envisaged for the development of the production and socio-domestic infrastructure and for the establishment of the required proportionality between the physical production sectors and service sectors.

As we approach the forthcoming elections we have said that the subject of our special concern would be the capital of Soviet Georgia--Tbilisi.

The Tbilisi party organization and the working people of the Georgian capital did a great deal in 1974 through 1978 for the further development of the economy, the enhancement of the working people's well-being and the strengthening of party, state and labor discipline.

As compared to 1972, the volume of industrial production in 1978 had grown 59 percent and labor productivity 43 percent.

In 1972 50 enterprises did not fulfill the planned targets for the production of industrial output (20 percent of the total number), whereas in 1978 only 1 fell behind.

On the basis of the introduction of a comprehensive quality-control system there has been a steady increase in the quantity and proportion of output bearing the state seal of quality. In 1972 10 industrial enterprises produced 38 designations of output of the highest quality category whose proportion in the total volume of production was less than 1 percent, whereas in 1978, 770 commodity types were produced with the state seal of quality and they made up a corresponding 12.8 percent.

In the period since the USSR Supreme Soviet elections definite progress has been made in capital construction.

There is evidence of a definite breakthrough in fulfilling plans for the commissioning of living space. Capital investments in housing construction rose by R16 million, or 22 percent.

The plan for commissioning general educational schools and--in the past 3 years--preschool institutions has been systematically fulfilled.

A certain degree of success has been achieved in the construction of civilian installations and cultural and everyday projects. Buildings restored or rebuilt during the report period include the premises of the Z. Paliashvili Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet and the A. Griboyedov Russian Theater; those commissioned include the children's polytechnical hospital, the telegraph, the "Adzhariya" hotel, complexes on Kolkhoznaya Ploshchad and Ploshchad Geroyev, Didubiyskiy bridge, "Borzhomi" and "Navtlugi" railroad stations, the Lenin stadium, the water-sports complex, the indoor athletics complex, the sewn and knitted articles factory and others.

The increase in the living standard of the city's population is reflected graphically in the increase in the volume of commodity turnover and the improvement in its structure.

The city's supply of vegetables and cucurbit crops and other types of agricultural produce has been considerably improved.

The main source of income--the workers' and employees' wages--have increased 25.5 percent over the past 6 years. Social consumption funds rose 33.6 percent. All this has had a bearing on the increase in the population's real income.

Special attention must be paid to the people's medical services. Despite a certain degree of success as a whole, there are major deficiencies in the Health Ministry system. Working people are sending letters and complaints to the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other leading organs about the low qualifications of many medical workers and their inattentive attitude toward patients; shameful facts of the blackmailing of patients and so on are coming to light.

Despite changes for the better, the social security organs' work should be further improved. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must show more concern for people who have gone off for a well-earned rest. Pensioners are not a passive but an active part of our society. Their experience and energy should be used more effectively in communist building and in our daily affairs.

Beneficial changes have taken place in the sphere of the people's education. Thanks to party organs' efforts aimed at creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward various kinds of negative phenomena, the conditions for holding entrance and final examinations have improved considerably in the city's VUZes, technical schools and other secondary educational institutions. The atmosphere of strict but objective selection of school leavers has restored to a wide strata of the public, particularly young people, their faith that the main criterion for entrants to VUZes is the standard of knowledge.

From year to year the effectiveness of the scientific quest in scientific collectives is increasing and the introduction of the most valuable scientific developments into production is accelerating. Scientists in the capital and the republic participate actively in all party and government measures. We really feel that science is a direct productive force. The duty of scientists in the capital and the republic is to increase their contribution to developing science and technology and the entire national economy.

Our personalities from the world of literature, art and culture have had many successes. Together with the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and all the intelligentsia, they are the most active participants in all the initiatives and transformations being implemented in the republic since the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom.

At the last elections much was said about further developing the economy and culture of Leninskiy Rayon in Tbilisi. You remember our meeting at that time. Such was the voters' instruction.

Leninskiy Rayon, Tbilisi, has a glorious revolutionary past. On 1 May 1883 the main workshops of the transcaucasian railroad (now the I.V. Stalin electric freight car repair plant), which became a mighty lever in the Tbilisi workers' revolutionary movement, were created in that rayon. From the 1890's the first social democratic circles were created here and the workers' strikes assumed a political character. In 1891-1892 the great Russian writer M. Gorkiy worked in these workshops. M.I. Kalinin, that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, also worked here and led strikes. Revolutionary workers were tempered here--Zakhariy Chodrishvili, Sergey Aliluyev, Vano Sturua, Mikho Bochoridze and others. Party propaganda and organizational work was carried out in this rayon by I.V. Stalin, L. Ketskhoveli, V. Kurnatovskiy, A. Tsulukidze, M. Tskhakaya, A. Dzhaparidze, F. Makharadze and others. The first illegal Mayday workers rallies were held in Leninskiy Rayon.

In August 1900 a major political strike by workers took place in this rayon, embracing all Tbilisi's industrial enterprises.

The impressive rallies, demonstrations and armed actions during the 1905 revolution are particularly noteworthy.

In 1917-1921 the Leninskiy Rayon workers, under the Bolsheviks' leadership, fought selflessly for the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia.

In the years of Soviet power the face of the rayon has changed beyond recognition.

Significant positive advances have taken place in socioeconomic development. A result of systematic work on fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions is the improvement in the working people's material prosperity. Suffice it to note that in 1978 the average wage of the rayon's working population had increased 29 percent compared with 1972, totaling R172.

Significant successes have been achieved in industry. On the results of 1978, growth rates in comparison with 1972 were: sales--153.6 percent; gross output--155.5 percent. In 1978 the rayon's industry produced output worth R624 million.

Definite successes have been achieved in improving production efficiency. The output per worker has increased by R5,300, and labor productivity by 46.5 percent.

Significant results have been achieved in improving output quality. Whereas in 1972 the rayon produced only 0.1 percent of its goods with the state seal of quality, on the results of 1978 15 out of the 37 industrial enterprises produce 194 articles with the five-pointed star of honor, and their share of total output has already reached 27.3 percent.

Considerable successes have been achieved in capital construction.

Modernization has begun on such major enterprises as the "Elektrovozostroitel" production association, increasing output to 200 mainline and 70 industrial locomotives a year, the Stalin electric freight car repair plant, increasing capacity to 700 all-metal cars, and the Tbilisi "Tsentrolit" plant, increasing the output of castings from 40,000 to 68,000 tons.

The modernization of enterprises represents a second birth for them.

In 1978 a total housing area of 94,800 square meters was commissioned. Some 3,600 families moved into new accommodation.

In the rayon 18 nursery school-kindergartens to take 4,700 children and 13 secondary schools for 16,400 children were constructed and the pioneers' and schoolchildren's house came into operation. The number of studies and laboratories in general educational schools nearly doubled.

The workers' theater, which has good revolutionary traditions, will soon be restored in the rayon.

In this period seven model, well-appointed general health institutions have been commissioned, including the Tsinamdzpvrishvili scientific research institute in experimental cardiology, a city first aid branch, two clinics in the settlements of the Tbilisi electric locomotive construction plant and Gldani, two pharmacies and so forth.

A total of 54 trade projects have been commissioned. Particularly noteworthy are the modern trading center in the Tbilisi electric locomotive plant settlement, the general fruit and vegetable store in the Gldani area, general food stores on Litkinskaya hill and so forth.

Leninskiy Rayon has great prospects for the future. I have already spoken of the rebirth of your major enterprises. The construction of the Gldani metro line has been started, and will be completed by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the near future a new bakery with a daily capacity of 155 tons will be commissioned. Trade and consumer services premises are being constructed between Gldani's first and second and seventh and eighth microrayons. These will include a clinic, a psychiatric hospital, a sports complex with three halls, a swimming pool, a furniture store, an underpass in front of Tbilisi electric locomotive plant, a new raykom and rayispolkom administrative building and many others. The question of building a house of culture in Gldani must be positively resolved.

In speaking of the improvement in the people's material and cultural standard of living it would be a mistake and politically shortsighted to see nothing negative behind the generally favorable figures.

You well know that, in connection with the inadequate development rates in trade and services in general, a certain gap has formed between the population's effective demand and the availability of commodity goods and services. Moreover to a considerable extent the available commodity goods do not accord with demands on quality and range.

This is the main reason for the formation of a large amount of spare cash in the hands of the population. And this, that is, the presence of large amounts of spare cash, creates favorable soil for the activation of alien [antipodnyy] phenomena in the service sphere.

Materials from the current investigation into the budgets of workers', employees' and kolkhoz members' families show that a definite place in their total expenditure is occupied by illegal purchases of goods from shady characters.

What does all this mean?

First of all that we still have not done away with the situation where the earned incomes of workers, employees and kolkhoz members form the source of the unearned incomes of various dishonest elements. Hence the conclusion: THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN BY US TO COMBAT NEGATIVE PHENOMENA ARE STILL INSUFFICIENT.

Second, trade itself is badly organized. It must be said plainly that the decisions of the Fifth Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum have still not become subjects of special concern for many party, soviet and economic organs. Hence the major deficiences in that socioeconomic sphere so important to the people, that do society serious moral-political and sociopsychological damage.

We have found very good forms and methods for organizing the struggle against alien phenomena. Unfortunately the content of this struggle does not always and everywhere accord with the people's interests.

We should step up the struggle for man, for a healthy social organism, against vestiges of the past and harmful traditions and customs.

The struggle against negative phenomena must be sharply intensified. Everyone must participate--party, societ and administrative organs and the entire public. Only under these conditions can worthwhile success be achieved.

The slogan "Transform Tbilisi into a model communist city" was put forward at the 37th City Party Conference in Tbilisi. This slogan must be implemented. It is a point of honor for the capital's party organization and all working people of our glorious city, Tbilisi. This appeal must be supported by all cities and populated points of our republic.

This appeal must be the voters' order to their duties.

We must strengthen socialist discipline and law and order, enhance the role of soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol and seek to insure more effective participation by the masses in the administration of state and society.

Great tasks are posed in the sphere of further strengthening ideological work. The Georgian CP Central Committee, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms are doing everything possible to comprehensively improve political education, overcome formalism in this work and strengthen the unity of theory and practice and word and deed.

To elaborate and concretize many theoretical problems of our economic and sociopolitical life, to cardinally restructure the work of all ideological institutions, to assert the principles of party-mindedness, a class approach, truthfulness and a scientific approach and to intensify the role of all ideological institutions--that is our ugent task.

WHEN WE TALK ABOUT POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK WE MUST PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN. We often say: "Young people are our future!"; however, the unity of this slogan and our practical deeds is not always insured.

OUR REPUBLIC IS A MULTINATIONAL REPUBLIC, AND SO WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AND THEIR EDUCATION IN THE SPIRIT OF THE LENINIST FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES ARE A MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL TASK FOR THE ENTIRE PARTY ORGANIZATION.

We must educate people in the spirit of pride in what has been achieved and in our people's heroic achievements in every sector of communist building. At the same time we must instill in every member of society a sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved--something which is a great incentive to new achievements and new victories. We must instill a sense of modesty and a principled and self-critical approach in every person, particularly young people and our leading cadres.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS OF OUR STATE--THE DEEPENING OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF SOCIETY AND STATE--IS ONE OF THE MAIN RESERVES FOR ENHANCING PEOPLE'S LABOR AND POLITICAL ACTIVENESS.

At the 25th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the further development of the democratic foundations of our society is the main trend of our sociopolitical development.

There must be a comprehensive approach toward the questions of developing society's democratic principles and strengthening socialist discipline.

We must examine in their dialectical unity the questions of freedom and organization, rights and duties, humanism and a certain strictness, concern and exactingness, fairness with regard to unimportant, unwitting deviations from our generally accepted norms and ruthlessness when it is a question of a deviation from the working people's class interests. We must distinguish criticism from carping and demagoguery, provision of material incentives for highly productive labor from private-property mentality, acquisitiveness, petit bourgeois ways and so forth. We speak of these needs because there are still people who display a simplistic approach to these phenomena.

It is no secret that there are still people who disregard the socialist principles and the slogan that he who does not work, does not eat. Spongers, bribetakers, intriguers, extortionists, self-seekers and other antipodes of our society have not disappeared; there are still people who take advantage of all the benefits of socialism and do little for society and the building of communism in our country.

We have always believed and we continue to believe that democracy can develop only on the basis of the highly developed organization of society and under conditions of strict socialist discipline, while conscious discipline is possible only under conditions of constantly developing socialist democracy.

As you know, comrades, the word "democracy" is one of the words which have been used pretty widely and often in the speeches, addresses, articles and works of politicians and scientists since the time of slave-owning Greece. Ages have passed but this term has been constantly on people's lips and, however paradoxical it may be, the lips both of revolutionaries and all who struggle for freedom and democracy for working people, and of those who stifle democracy such as fascist obscurantists of the Pinochet and Pol Pot type and others.

The concept of "democracy" has always had and continues to have a specific content that can be discovered if its content is analyzed from class positions [sentence as published] [paragraph continues].

In the world today two social systems--capitalism and socialism--confront one another. In capitalist society the means of production belong to the bourgeoisie which by virtue of this has a privileged position--it also has undivided political power. However, under conditions of working people's acute class struggle for their rights the bourgeoisie not only has to make certain concessions and somewhat expand working people's so-called democratic rights and freedoms but also must resort with every available means to social demagoguery--to "convince" people and "prove" that power in the bourgeois state belongs entirely to the people. Attempting to manipulate public opinion, the bourgeoisie plays at democracy, declares the supreme organs of power to be the embodiment of the people's will and resorts to all kinds of devices, elaborating electoral systems which, when approached superficially, may at first sight look as though they grant democratic rights and, in particular, the right to vote. In actual fact the result of any elections is that representatives of the dominant exploiter class end up in power.

To adopt a principled approach to this question, it must be remarked that under socialism those who dare to dip into the people's pocket and to make a fortune at society's expense are usually regarded as thieves, bribetakers and the antipodes of society. In simpler language, they are thrown behind bars. In the bourgeois world everything is the other way around. The richest people, millionaires and billionaires, people who have accumulated fabulous wealth by appropriating the fruits of other people's labor (and no other sources of wealth exist in nature) are elected to the senates, parliaments and congresses and are appointed to the highest government posts. And thus, by combining their financial might with political power, they become omnipotent and all-powerful. Those are the people across the ocean who advocate human rights, civil freedoms and creative freedom.

We often say--and rightly--that the Soviet state and the Soviet Constitution are the most democratic of all because socialist people's power is the only real people's power in mankind's history.

There is nothing surprising about the fact that the working people of the capitalist countries are beginning to guess just what so-called bourgeois "democracy" is. This is attested extremely eloquently by the mere fact that with each election the number of people who refuse to vote grows and grows.

We have mentioned these points not only because the logic of facts is stronger than any other but because the fundamental question determining the real borders of democracy and human rights is of course the question of the extent of working people's participation in the administration of the affairs of state and society.

Socialist democracy has as its foundation social ownership of the means of production. Social ownership of the means of production insures sociopolitical and ideological and moral unity of all classes and social groups and all nations and nationalities in our country, which are rallied around the Leninist Communist Party.

And it is for precisely this reason that in this society democratic rights and freedoms are not only proclaimed in its Constitution but are also GUARANTEED in practice and really INSURED.. That is why, when we compare socialist democracy with bourgeois democracy we can see graphically for ourselves which social system really serves the people and which, at best, merely talks about it.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

In its foreign policy activity the Soviet Union is consistently implementing the policy line determined by the 25th CPSU Congress. The November plenum of our party's Central Committee, the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet session and the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow have once again demonstrated vividly and cogently the main direction of our Leninist foreign policy aimed at preserving and strengthening peace in our world.

The Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee conference noted that in the last few years the determination of the peoples and all progressive and peace-loving forces to end the aggressive and oppressive policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism has become increasingly strong and the struggle for peace, the relaxation of tension and the termination of the arms race has been developing increasingly widely.

The fraternal countries' leaders have determined the strategy and tactics of the further struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament. Life corroborates the truth which communists tirelessy reiterate: PEACE IS THE SINE QUA NON OF MANKIND'S SOCIAL PROGRESS.

In light of all these generally known facts particular importance is attached to the section of the Moscow Political Consultative Committee declaration which talks of the extremely blatant human rights violations in the capitalist world and of the solution of this question under the conditions of the socialist society, and which proclaims the slogan: "The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism."

Everyone is well aware of the Soviet Union's principled position regarding complete and universal disarmament, respect for the rights of all states and peaceful cooperation among countries with different sociopolitical systems.

As is well known, the recently signed treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was an event of great significance. This document marks a new stage in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. It is precisely this which arouses the concern of the Beijing ruling circles who, pursuing expansionist, hegemonist aims, are seeking cooperation with imperialist reaction on the basis of struggle against the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries--essentially, against peace.

The aims of Beijing's foreign policy are not in any doubt: a far-reaching accord with the most militarist, revanchist circles of the world today in the interests of creating a common anti-Soviet, antisocialist front.

The ideas of great-power chauvinism, bourgeois nationalism and hegemonism are incompatible with the principles of socialism and communism. These deviations from the teaching on scientific socialism and communism had to lead and have led the present Chinese leadership to a situation whereby it has merged with the world's most reactionary forces.

HISTORY TEACHES US THAT ONLY LOYALTY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF CONTRUCTIVE MARXISM-LENINISM ONLY LOYALTY TO LENIN AND LENINISM, GUARANTEES TO THE PEOPLES HAPPINESS, PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM, THERE IS NO OTHER PATH TO MANKIND'S PROGRESS.

And whoever deviates from the general, historically verified Leninist line of the building of socialism and communism will invariably suffer failure and collapse.

Such are the lessons of history.

Last year was marked by a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples opposing all forms of imperialist diktat, neocolonialism and great-power hegemony. Thanks to the solidarity of the progressive forces they succeeded in thwarting the attempts by imperialism and its stooges to overthrow the people's power in Angola and dismember revolutionary Ethiopia. The people's revolution in Afghanistan which overthrew the semifeudal regime and proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Kampuchean people's victory were major international events.

We are now witnessing turbulent events in neighboring Iran. The events in Iran have shown again the cynicism of the imperialist circles who see in it mainly a strategic bridgehead and a source of energy raw material.

The peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states has been and remains the main factor of the process of the relaxation of tension--the dominant trend of our time. The detente policy firmly and consistently pursued by the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev is encountering increasingly broad recognition and support throughout the world.

The world today is an uneasy world, and the whole potential of the socialist foreign policy is placed at the service of the cause of peace; mankind knows no nobler aim.

Time is working for socialism and communism. The Great October Socialist Revolution was the main event of the 20th century. Imperialism, armed to the teeth, declared a crusade against socialism, but it did not succed in stifling the October Revolution in its cradle. World War II--the cruelest and largest war in history which ended in triumphant victory for socialism and formation of the world socialist system--was a grim trial of strength of socialist vitality and invincibility.

For over 20 years now we have been living and conquering without wars, under conditions of peaceful creative labor. Socialism needs neither wars nor the export of revolution, as our ideological enemies allege. It is precisely under peaceful conditions that many peoples of the world succeeded in putting an end to social, class and national oppression, colonialism and neocolonialism, and in establishing an democratic socialist system. Following World War II how many states appeared on the map of the world in which the people, setting course for socialist development, became the true masters of their destiny.

It is a case of there being no so-called favorable political and other situations for capitalism and imperialism.

The time of the bourgeois and the exploiting classes' rule is receding into the past.

The future of the world--the youth of our old world, the optimism of all people of good will--is associated precisely with socialism, with a society where both the form and content of the state and society accord with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the supreme attainements of present-day civilization--the demands of Marxist-Leninist science.

OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN AND REMAINS THE CLASSIC COUNTRY OF SOCIALISM, A BEACON SHOWING THE PEOPLES THE WAY TO THE FUTURE, THE BRIGHT TOMORROW OF ALL MANKIND; THE COUNTRY OF REAL SOCIALISM AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM.

The historic fate of socialism and communism and the historic fate of peace and democracy depend greatly on our contribution, on the efficiency, quantity and quality of our labor, on our everyday activity and on the moral and political makeup of every Soviet person. This is precisely why the final victory on a worldwide scale of the ideas of creative Marxism-Leninism, the all-conquering ideas of scientific socialism and communism depends greatly on strengthening the economic might and defense capability of our motherland, on the constant concern to raise our armed forces' combat readiness and the combat spirit of army and navy personnel and on the monolithic cohesion of our whole society around our Leninist party, its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev.

In voting for candidate deputies of the nationwide bloc of Communists and nonparty people we are thus voting for socialism, communism, peace, our people's bright tomorrow and the fine future of all mankind.

I wholly attribute the warm heartfelt words which have resounded from this rostrum in respect of the candidate deputy to our Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee and the party's Central Committee Politburo.

Every candidate deputy, in preparing for a moving meeting with the voters, naturally wonders if he is worthy of such great trust and such high appraisal, whether he has done everything possible in the name of the party and the people, whether he has given 100-percent effort to the cause of communism and the cause of Lenin.

It is completely natural that a man should be proud when he discovers that in the successes achieved by the people, the country and the party there is a portion of his labor, a particle of his energy, his life. Equally natural, of course, are the emotion and annoyance when he discovers that more could have been done and more could have been achieved without the mistakes and omissions and underfulfillment of work which still occur in our activity and which cause people definite suffering and loss.

Communist comrades, we all must appreciate that our people are magnanimous. It has become the norm that we candidate deputies do not come in for a great deal of criticism during election meetings. And this has its own kind of objectivity. People know that for the communist, for the Soviet person, the standard of life, the standard of struggle and the standard of service to one's own people has been and remains the example set by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great founder of our party and the Soviet state, his shining image and all-conquering teaching.

Lenin's image and Leninism instill in us the spirit of self-criticism and self-control. Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us not to be satisfied with what has been achieved even in the most triumphant moments, and on jubilee days to focus attention on the unsolved problems. He considered this the best way to mark an anniversary. He taught us not to rest on our laurels but to look ahead, to live for tomorrow's interests!

The people believe in their deputies and their candidate deputies, in their life's creed and their world outlook. This is precisely why our meetings, the meetings of candidates with the voters are held in a solemn, businesslike atmosphere.

In listening to the voters' remarkable, warm words each one of us thinks of what has been done, what has not been done and why it has not been done. That is why on such occasions we always say that we accept what has been said to us as a down payment as the voters' order, and we do everything to implement it.

In putting forward individual representatives to our country's supreme organ, to the supreme organ of the people's power, and in appraising them, the voters are assessing not only the individuals' work but also in essence the work of the whole party and the whole state apparatus and all the social organizations.

It is a great joy and the highest responsibility to speak on behalf of the Leninist party, to work in the ranks of Lenin's party, the mightiest political force of today, to live, build and create in the interests of the great army of labor, like-minded communists and all the people.

Allow me, dear comrades, with all my heart and soul to thank all of you, and primarily the working people of Tbilisi's glorious Leninskiy Rayon who proposed me as candidate deputy to the highest organ of the people's power, the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the great honor accorded me!

In assuring you, dear comrades, each of us candidate deputies knows well his responsibility to you, the party, the people and his own conscience, and each one of us is ready to give all his energy, knowledge and experience to the cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism.

Allow me, dear comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the first nationwide candidate deputy Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the forthcoming elections in Soviet Georgia will be held under the sign of party and people's monolithic unity and the cohesion of all the republic's working people around our party's Leninist headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by dear L.I. Brezhnev!

Long live the Soviet people--the builder of communism!

Glory to our Leninist party!

Andropov in Stupino

LD271421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Under the Banner of Lenin, Under the Party's Leadership"]

[Text] On 22 February in the Palace of Culture of the city of Stupino, near Moscow, the voters of the Stupinskiy Electoral Okrug met with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the KGB, the USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy for this okrug.

Ye.N. Logashova, first secretary of the Stupino party gorkom, opened the meeting with an introductory speech.

An honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was enthusiastically elected.

The candidate deputy's agent--A.P. Morozova, leader of a winders team at the Stupino metallurgical plant--described Yu.V. Andropov's career and urged the okrug's voters to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty people.

Then V.V. Kalinin, director of the Kashira No 4 GRES; Hero of Socialist Labor I.S. Averin, mixed link leader of the "Serebryanyye Prudy" sovkhoz, Serebryano-Prudskiy Rayon; Yu.V. Yefimov, secretary of the Stupino machine building production association party committee; honored pilot of the USSR and Hero of Socialist Labor N.M. Shapkin, commander of an IL-62 aircraft at the Domodedovo combined air detachment [aviaotryad]; V.V. Chaplin, chairman of the Serebryano-Prudskiy Rayispolkom; I.V. Zharkova, worker at the "Malino" sovkhoz, Stupinskiy Rayon; Ye.D. Braychenko, director of the Kashira city No 2 secondary school; and Hero of Socialist Labor N.P. Rygacheva, mechanized milking unit foreman at the "Konstantinovo" state breeding farm, spoke at the meeting.

The speakers wholly and fully approved the foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, stressing that the realistic foreign policy course of the party and its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev engenders the unanimous support of every citizen of our country. The CPSU Central Committee message to all voters and citizens of the USSR aroused tremendous labor and political enthusiasm in all okrug workers, as it did in all Soviet people, the speakers said.

Yu.V. Andropov, warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech. Thanking the okrug's voters for their high trust, he said that the Supreme Soviet elections and the election campaign are a great and important political event in the country's life. In accordance with established tradition the preparation for the elections is accompanied by nationwide discussion of the results of the path traveled and by extensive discussion of the urgent tasks of economic and cultural building. This is socialist democracy in action--the democracy whose point is the specific participation of one and all in the discussion and solution of state affairs and in the management of production and society.

Soviet democracy and our entire social and state system, the speaker continued, are rooted in Great October. Ever since then Soviet people, under the party's leadership, have been advancing steadily along the path opened up by the October Revolution.

"To march along the path of October," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "means strengthening our country's economy, raising labor productivity and improving the people's living standard and culture.

"To march along the path of October means developing socialist democracy, strengthening the friendship of the USSR peoples, persistently educating people in the spirit of the high principles of communism, and cherishing the unity of the party and people as the apple of our eye."

In discussing urgent problems of the present, we return to our sources and realize again and again that our achievements, our entire life, are a continuation of the ideas of the October Revolution, the development of the enormous revolutionary potential it provided and which lives in the party's decisions and in all our creative activity.

Looking back over the path traveled since October, we are convinced again and again of the correctness of Lenin's simple but brilliant idea--socialism is the creation of the masses. "Everything we have achieved," V.I. Lenin said, "shows that we rely on the most wonderful force in the world--the force of the workers and peasants." Indeed, everything which we have and in which we can take pride was created by the working people, created by Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

After all, it is precisely the working people, Soviet people, and their ideological-political vanguard--the Communist Party--which have always been and remain the motive force of social transformations, have been and remain the force which takes on the management of society and the state. Here too there is the underlying, unshakable foundation of socialist democracy which has placed the working man, the worker, at the center of the entire political and social system of socialism.

The present elections are being held at a notable time. To take the main point, by which the entire Soviet people are living, it may confidently be said that the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere are being successfully implemented.

Dwelling in detail on the results of the development of the country's industry and agriculture, the candidate deputy noted that the working people of Stupinskiy, Kashirskiy, Serebryano-Prudskiy and Domodedovskiy rayons are making a worthy contribution to the Soviet people's overall labor efforts. There are many remarkable masters of their trade who know how to weld metal and generate electricity, pilot aircraft and build machines, grow grain and vegetables, and obtain large increases in meat and milk production. It is a case of insuring that the numbers of these leading workers continuously increase. It is a case of working without laggards, of insuring that average indicators do not conceal individual cases of negligence and thriftlessness. Such is the requirement of the time and such are the demands of the party.

Never before has our country had such an enormous economic, scientific and cultural potential or such broad opportunities for advancing. Making thrifty use of these opportunities to the greatest effect--that is what we need. Hence the key task of the 10th 5-Year Plan--improving the efficiency and quality of all our work. The speaker stressed that implementation of this task also relates directly to improvement of the working people's lives.

The improvement of the people's well-being, he said, is the direct result of the quality of our work and the labor efforts of one and all. As we work so we live. And if we want to live better we must work still better, pull up the laggards and not tolerate shortcomings.

That is why, while noting successes, the party at the same time conducts a forthright and frank discussion about existing difficulties and outlines specific paths and methods for overcoming them. Just such a principled talk was held at the party Central Committee November (1978) plenum. It keenly raised the question of the need to end the dissipation of capital investments and the increase in uncompleted construction, violations of planning discipline and losses in agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the speaker continued, keep their attention centered on everything connected with people's living conditions and satisfaction of their requirements.

Of course, every such question must be approached realistically. We are constructing an enormous amount of housing. Nonetheless there is still not enough. It would be frivolous to promise to meet all requirements and needs immediately. But we are advancing and will continue to advance consistently and obstinately toward satisfying these requirements and needs.

Great attention is also paid to measures designed to end interruptions in providing the population with some food provisions, particularly meat. The party has elaborated a program for solving this problem. Its successful implementation will make it possible to considerably improve supplies for the population. This also applies to the further development of consumer goods production. In a word, everything essential and possible is being done for the further improvement of the people's life.

Yu.V. Andropov stressed that there is one way of resolving these questions. This is the overall raising of social production efficiency. In other words, as much high-quality output as possible must be produced and the best and most rational possible use must be made of what is produced, of what we have. This is a truly nationwide task. And the better we all work, the higher the quality and efficiency of our work, the more rapidly this task will be resolved.

Soviet people, the candidate deputy continued, rightly say that the new USSR Constitution has become an important political and legal document reflecting our gains and the prospects for communist building in our country. Not much time has elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution. But even now we can clearly see what beneficial influence it is exerting on all aspects of social life and how organically it has entered the living practice of communist building. The entire Soviet people were the creators of the fundamental law of their state. And now that the Constitution has been put into operation, the Soviet people are actively implementing its clauses.

In realizing their rights Soviet people also realize their duties. The deeper the awareness of the interconnection between rights and duties, the more responsible the approach of each Soviet person toward fulfillment of his civic duty, the fuller and richer the socialist power of the people, born of the October Revolution and imbued with over 60 years of experience of mass political creation, will become.

The socialist way of life and socialist norms of morality have been firmly asserted in our country. But this in no way means that we have created an ideal world in which ideal people live. Unfortunately we still encounter phenomena alien to socialism such as the malicious violation of labor discipline, drunkenness, hooliganism, bribe-taking, embezzlement of socialist property and other antisocial acts preventing Soviet people from living and working normally.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are doing a lot to eradicate crime and prevent law violations. But the struggle against crime and antisocial manifestations is a task not only for the state organs but also for all society, the civic duty of all honest Soviet people and all labor collectives. The more actively this duty is fulfilled, the more rapidly we will eradicate this evil.

Dwelling then on some questions of the work of the state security organs, Yu.V. Andropov said that the daily guidance of the Communist Party is a condition of the correct political line in all their activity. Speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: "The state security organs perform all their work, which passes under the party's guidance and unremitting control, proceeding form the interests of the people and state, with the support of the broad working masses, and based on strict observance of constitutional norms and socialist legality. Their strength and the main guarantee of the successful implementation of their functions lie in this above all."

The basic, the main task of the security organs is to struggle against subversive activity directed against our country by reactionary imperialist forces.

The agents of Western intelligence services and the emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet organizations try to penetrate our secrets, take part in organizing acts of ideological subversion, and seek to condition and corrupt certain unstable, weak-willed people. Therefore, as the party Central Committee points out, constant vigilance on the party of all Soviet people remains an important and topical requirement of the day.

Within the country we have no social basis for anti-Soviet activity. At the same time it would be wrong to close our eyes to the fact that cases do occur of antistate crimes, anti-Soviet actions and deeds committed under hostile influence from abroad.

There are still various renegades who embark on the path of malicious slander of Soviet reality and sometimes of direct complicity with imperialist special services. Some people in the West call this "activity" the "defense of human rights." But Soviet people have never given and never will give anyone the "right" to harm socialism, for the triumph of which they have given so many lives and contributed so much labor. To protect society against such criminal actions is just and democratic. This fully accords with Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms and the interests of society and the state.

Of course, this does not accord with the interests of socialism's enemies. In the West we sometimes hear hypocritical lamentations about alleged infringements of democracy in our country, and allegations are heard that the KGB makes life impossible for certain "champions of rights." In fact, they are worried not only and not so much by the fact that the Soviet state security organs, acting in strict accordance with our laws, intercept the criminal activity of renegades. They are worried by the fact that these renegades met with resolute condemnation from the entire Soviet people. It is for precisely this reason that doleful talk is heard increasingly frequently in the West about the hopelessness of their activity in the Soviet Union.

Soviet society is monolithic and united. Soviet people, imbued with a spirit of high ideological fiber and devotion to the ideals of October and the cause of communism, will not let anyone interfere in their affairs, slander our gains or harm our society.

A special chapter of the USSR Constitution, Yu.V. Andropov continued, expresses in detail the Leninist principles of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy. These principles were born in the unforgettable days of the October Revolution. We are proud that Great October, our Communist Party and our Soviet state, as V.I. Lenin said, "have raised before the whole world the banner of peace, the banner of socialism." Our party has been loyally carrying this banner for over 60 years.

We come out in defense of peace together with our allies, the other socialist countries and all progressive forces of mankind. Our policy of peace is opposed by another policy aimed at undermining detente and opposing the principles of peaceful coexistence. The danger of this course cannot be overestimated.

Under the prevailing conditions we are obliged to pay paramount attention to consolidating the might and defense capability of the Soviet state. As long as the forces prepared to jeopardize the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and our allies are actively operating, firm and reliable defense is vitally necessary.

Our defense might restrains the most aggressive, reactionary circles; it forces imperialism to recognize parity in the military sphere; and it has a sobering effect on those who have not definitively abandoned attempts to halt socialism by force.

At the same time our party proceeds from the premise that peace and international security cannot be strengthened through military rivalry. The arms race undermines trust among states, poisons the international atmosphere and increases the likelihood that crisis situations will develop into military conflicts.

It is for precisely this reason that our party and state attach paramount significance to the limitation and then the reduction of armaments, the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts, the consolidation of the relaxation of international tension, and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation. We are firmly convinced that there is no sensible alternative to this policy.

The struggle for the triumph of the peace policy is no simple matter. Detente has many opponents who have been noticeably activated recently. It is they who are inciting the arms race, intimidating people with the alleged "Soviet threat." It is they who, interfering in the internal affairs of other states, are worsening the general international climate. It is they who are trying to depict detente as some sort of agreement to freeze and preserve obsolete social relations and reactionary political regimes. And if the peoples break these relations and overthrow these regimes, heart-rending cries begin about the notorious "hand of Moscow" and ballyhoo starts about KGB agents allegedly organizing social upheavals throughout the world.

We shall not inquire now into what lies behind such allegations. In some cases it is a deliberate lie. In others, naivety or misconceptions. No, it is not the "hand of Moscow" but the bony hand of hunger, not " communist intrigues" but deprivation, oppression and suffering which force people to take up arms, drive them onto the streets, and make radical changes inevitable. So it was in Vietnam and Angola. So it was in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. And that is what is now happening in Iran.

It would be extremely silly and dangerous, whenever particular internal political changes disadvantageous to Western politicians and ideologists emerge in a particular country, to jeopardize detente and the cause of consolidating peace.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the trend outlined in the seventies toward the easing to tension is acting as the leading trend of international life. This is borne out in particular by the situation in Europe and the stability of the new relations on the continent, which have sprouted during the preparation and holding of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. There is no doubt that the restructuring of relations between the European states could proceed more rapidly and could produce a greater political and economic return if it were not delayed by attempts by aggressive Western circles to thrust back detente, incite the arms race and return the world to cold war times.

But they have not succeeded in halting the positive changes or regressing to the cold war. And we hope that the European capitals will keep their spirit of realism and sober, balanced attitude toward topical European problems. As for the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries it will struggle still more persistently to turn Europe into a continent of peace and the peoples' equal cooperation.

You know that in recent years the Soviet Union's relations with the United States have been developing extremely unevenly. Fluctuations and zigzags in Washington's policy have frequently led to recessions and aggravations and prevented progress on questions of paramount significance. Since last fall certain changes for the better seem to have been outlined here. The preparation of the new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement has been accelerated.

The Soviet Government attaches great significance to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations as one of the key directions of the policy aimed at preventing nuclear war and effecting a general normalization of the international atmosphere.

And we are therefore doing everything possible and necessary to resolve the important issues on which the development of relations between the USSR and the United States depends.

Speaking of the factors which are worsening the international situation, Yu.V. Andropov dwelt on the Chinese leaders' dangerous policy. These days, he said, the world has witnessed the perfidious armed attack on Vietnam organized by the Beijing leaders. The Chinese troops' invasion is a real testimony to Beijing's hegemonist aspirations. It is a testimony to the falsity and hypocrisy of the Chinese leaders' talk about struggle against some mythical "hegemonism," about which they have been expatiating so much recently. Aggression against Vietnam is the logical continuation of the Beijing leaders' entire foreign policy who, counter to their people's interests, are gambling on war increasingly openly. The danger of this policy is obvious.

In its statement on China's armed attack on Vietnam the Soviet Government clearly set forth its attitude toward this dangerous military adventure. It urged those who determine policy in Beijing to stop before it is too late, to halt their aggression and withdraw Chinese troops immediately from Vietnam's territory. This Leninist internationalist policy expressed in the statement has met with unanimous support not only from the Soviet people but from all progressive and peace-loving forces on earth.

The policy of those circles which would like to use China to put pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as collusion with Beijing's hegemonist aspirations, in no way accord with the consolidation of detente or the consolidation of trust among states, without which the normal development of mutual relations between East and West is inconceivable.

As you can see, there are many complex problems and situations in the international arena today. But the complex and sometimes contradictory nature of events in the world do not change our approach to foreign policy. On the contrary, with every passing year the Soviet people are increasingly convinced of the correctness of the course chosen by our party and of the importance of continuing to wage consistent and resolute struggle for the relaxation of international tension, arms limitation and disarmament, and the development of international cooperation.

All the Soviet people's successes and achievements are inextricably linked with the activity of Lenin's party, the speaker stressed. Life itself convincingly confirms that as the scale of socioeconomic and cultural development grows and as new tasks of communist building are resolved, the role of the Communist Party--the leading and guiding force of Soviet society--also grows.

In all its theoretical and practical activity our party is unswervingly guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching. Lenin's ideas are alive today and will live through the centuries because they reflect correctly the objective course of history, the natural laws of social development and the class interests of the working masses. Loyalty to Leninism and the constructive development of Lenin's heritage are a reliable guarantee of imposing new achievements and the triumph of communism.

Tremendous significance for fulfilling all our plans is connected with businesslike political atmosphere imbued with party principledness that has formed in our party and country. This atmosphere is the result of the purposeful activity of the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At today's meeting many kind, warm words were addressed to Leonid Ilich. These words are a reflection of the truly nationwide recognition of his state wisdom, political perspicacity and great humanity. The communists and all working people of our country rightly see in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a political leader of the Lenin type inextricably linked with the people, who has devoted his entire life and given all his efforts to boosting the Soviet people's well-being and insuring our motherland's security.

In conclusion Yu.V. Andropov said: The CPSU is coming to the elections with a detailed program for economic and cultural building and for improvement of Soviet people's welfare. It is set forth in the Central Committee appeal to voters. This program is aimed at insuring that our socialist motherland becomes even more beautiful and strong, that Soviet people's lives become even better and fuller and that peace on earth becomes even firmer and more reliable. Soviet people know this well. They give boundless support to the party and answer its appeals with practical deeds. This is a guarantee that all our plans will be fulfilled, that our country will achieve new successes in the great advance toward communism.

Yu.V. Andropov visited the Stupino machine-building production association. The talks with workers and specialists of the enterprise touched on questions of the fulfillment of plan targets and the working and living conditions of the association's workers. Yu.V. Andropov familiarized himself with the new construction districts of the city.

A talk took place with the party and soviet aktiv of Stupinskiy, Domodedovskiy, Kashirskiy and Serebryano-Prudskiy rayons.

Pelshe in Riga

LD271121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric: "Working People's Election Meetings": "Under the Party's Wise Leadership"]

[Excerpts] On 21 February the voters of Riga's Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug met with Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy for this okrug. The election meeting took place in the Yan Raynis theater.

The meeting was opened by Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom.

With great enthusiasm those assembled elected an honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A.Ya. Pelshe, warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. He wholeheartedly thanked them for the trust shown in him and said that he interpreted all the warm words which had been uttered as an expression of the people's devotion to the party and high assessment of the activity of the party's Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--that loyal continuer of V.I. Lenin's cause and outstanding figure in the international communist and workers movement.

Without the party, without its constant guiding influence, the candidate deputy stressed, our individual roles would not be possible or in any way notable. Only under the party's leadership and only in its collective creative efforts do our personal efforts acquire definite significance. Dear comrades, I will give all my efforts, experience and ability to continue justifying by practical deeds your high trust and the trust of the party and people. The rule that the greater the trust, the higher the responsibility, is by no means an abstract or merely formal rule for all of us communists.

Like previous election campaigns, the present one has become a broad, truly nationwide discussion of the results of our strenuous creative work since the previous elections and of the remarkable prospects opened up before the country. The CPSU Central Committee message to all voters and citizens of the USSR impressively reflected the party and people's great achievements and the striking plans for further constructive work. In fulfilling the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, our people have taken a major new step forward on the path to communism.

A profound understanding of our organic involvement in the motherland's successes and prosperity and the growth of its economic and defense might, the speaker said, serve as an inspiration to each of us. All Soviet people warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy and the election platform of Lenin's party and unanimously support the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

In the period under review, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event of epoch-making significance took place in our country. The new USSR Constitution was adopted, and soon after that the constitutions of all the union republics. The fundamental law of the USSR--the world's first state of all the people--enshrines the Soviet people's world-historic gain of building a developed socialist society.

A gigantic production potential has been created in our country. The socialist economy, on whose firm basis the people's well-being is constantly growing and the security of our state is reliably insured, has attained unprecedented heights. In 1974-1978 some 1.4 times more industrial output was produced than in the previous 5-year period. It is important to note that about 80 percent of the entire production growth was obtained by raising labor productivity. The sectors which determine the destiny of technical progress are developing at an accelerated tempo.

Science is being adopted increasingly firmly as a production force in our country. It exerts beneficial influence on all spheres of the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government display unremitting concern for the further development of agriculture. Its power-worker ratio is being increased and work on land chemicalization and reclamation is being carried out. In 1978, despite great difficulties caused by capricious weather, the rural workers and the city dwellers who came to their aid won an unprecedented victory--for the first time in our country's history 235 million tons of grain were harvested. A firm basis has been created for the further development of livestock-raising.

Soviet people are well aware that for the Communist Party, for our state, there are no interests higher than the interests and welfare of the people. On the basis of successes in developing the economy, the party and state have recently implemented large-scale social measures. Over the past 5 years real per capital income has increased 20 percent. Average wages for workers and employees have risen 19 percent and the remuneration of kolkoz members has increased 26 percent. Per capita payments from social consumption funds have risen from R312 to R404 per year. Social insurance and pensions have been further developed. Expenditure for these purposes increased over 40 percent in 1978 compared with 1973. The amount of temporary disability grants increased.

The scale of housing construction in our country is eloquently borne out by the fact that during these years 54 million people moved into new accomodation. This is more than the population of a country like France. The network of hospitals, polyclinics, resorts, rest homes and rooming houses is being expanding and physical culture and sports are being developed.

Culture has been raised to a new level. Works of literature and art asserting noble communist ideals and the principles of socialist humanism enjoy great popularity. Over 95 million people are now covered by all forms of education in the country. What we could recently only dream of has become a reality: Universal secondary education for young people has been introduced in our country.

Children--our future--are surrounded by the indefatigable concern of the party and state. This year, as is well known, has been declared by the United Nations the Year of the Child. We can now tell the whole world that only the socialist system creates the best conditions for children's education and health care. Not for nothing is it said that in our country there is only one privileged class--children. The network nursery schools and kindergarten, schools and pioneers' palaces is constantly growing. In the past 5 years over 55 million schoolchildren have vactioned in pioneer camps. By the entire tenor of our life we are educating the younger generation in a spirit of high morality, love of their motherland, a respectful attitude toward other peoples, and loyalty to ideals of communism.

In speaking of our country's successes as a whole, A.Ya. Pelshe said, on each occasion we turn to the achievements of its rayons, oblasts, krays and republics and note the steady improvement of their economic and social development level. We naturally emphasize that this is the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and a graphic and convincing testimony to the life-giving ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The country recently celebrated the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia.

The 60th anniversary of Soviet Latvia and the other Baltic republics--Lithuania and Estonia--was recently celebrated everywhere as a great nationwide holidary. The union of all nations and ethnic groups of our country and their cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee are a guarantee of new successes in the struggle for communism, peace and progress.

Our achievements and gains are great. But, as you know it is not in the nature of the CPSU or our people to be content with what has been achieved or to flatter themselves on their successes. The strength and invincibility of the CPSU and the point of departure for its efforts at each successive state of economic and cultural building lie in constant self-critical verification and the sober, objective analysis of shortcomings and the difficulties which arise. [paragraph continues]

This was reaffirmed with new force at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the subsequent USSR Supreme Soviet session. The plenum decision and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech defined the most important avenues for the development of our economy and the improvement of the people's material and cultural standards. They provided a scientifically substantiated reassessment of our real potential and indicated, with bolshevik directness and principledness, what is delaying our advance.

The powder of our criticism and self-criticism has always been kept dry. The party sees clearly the errors and shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved problems. It must be noted that the demand for certain foods and industrial articles is still not being fully met. Measures are being taken aimed at expanding their range and improving their quality and at improving consumer services for the population.

Shortcomings must be eliminated in capital construction and the operation of transport; the regime of thrift must be strictly observed; the achievements of science and technology must be introduced more actively into production; the experience of leading workers and innovators must be disseminated persistently.

Scientific and technical progress cannot be regarded as something which develops of its own accord. The work of the scientific research institutes, laboratories and design bureaus is in need of considerable improvement. Their activity cannot be judged by the number of staff workers and the volume of report papers. We must proceed from the importance of their developments for production and the positive influence they exert on the improvement of manufacturing processes and manpower saving. Does the research underway promote technical progress or only create the semblance of such advance, does it meet present-day requirements or does it represent outdated science and technology --these are the questions to which clear answers must be found in assessing the activity of a scientific instituation.

The party sees the key to solving the urgent problems set by life in improving the work style of party, soviet, and economic organizations and in enhancing the efforts of every labor collective and Soviet person.

In this connection questions of improving management and organizational activity and insuring a strictly scientific, businesslike approach to the solution of practical tasks are coming to the fore as never before. In turn this naturally presupposes an improvement in the selection, placement and education of cadres in a spirit of unity of word and deed, purposefulness, initative and consistency and an enhancement of personal responsibility for assigned work. Control and verification of execution must become keener and more effective. Imparting a truly mass nature, efficiency and a high degree of effectiveness everywhere is the duty of party and other social organizations and leaders at all levels.

In the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the candidate deputy said, which as you know examines questions connected with various shortcomings and violations of party and state discipline, it is particularly easy to see that these and other negative phenomena are mostly the result of lack of control, conciliatoriness and weak or absent criticism. The same opinion is voiced by the authors of letters and by Communists and nonparty people who appeal to us in the Party Control Committee. I want to tell you that the voters' letters sent to me as a deputy contain many valuable proposals and critical comments. Of course, at every alarm call exhaustive steps are taken to eliminate the shortcomings revealed. Those who violate discipline or embark on a dishonest path, who are unconscientious and tolerate abuses, are made answerable.

Deviations from the norms of our life must also be regarded as definitely costly in terms of educational work. This work requires a comprehensive approach and the skillful use of all means of ideological-political, organizational, administrative and social influence. Much here depends on the purposeful work of all party, state and public organizations. As emerges from the USSR Constitution and the entire Soviet way of life, which is imbued with a spirit of collectivism, this is a subject for the concern of every communist and every Soviet person.

The full and real nature of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens are combined with their duties and responsibility toward society. This makes their life stance not a passive one of waiting and seeing but a purposeful one of belligerence in all cases when different social anomalies come within the Soviet person's purview or he encounters antipodes of communist morality.

Our Constitution, L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "...must be implemented and will be implemented in all its sections. It must and will become a powerful means for the further development and intensification of socialist democracy."

The advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy are indisputable. They are obvious just from the fact that bourgeois democracy remains democracy for the rich and only creates the illusions of extending to the working masses. But even these illusions are dispelled since what is built on lies and hypocrisy cannot acquire any lasting stability. Indeed, what freedoms can there really be in a society where man's exploitation of man has been promoted to the rank of law, where working people's elementary rights are flouted, police and official tyranny reigns and living costs and chronic unemployment are growing uncontrollably.

It is amazing to see the political garbage into which bourgeois ideologists will burrow to find their slanderous fabrications about socialism and to stoke the campaign about "human rights" in the socialist countries. Indeed, cynicism and unscrupulousness in their means of ideological struggle have always been characteristic of capitalism's hired servants, who defend a society of social injustice devoid of moral foundations and without a future.

Following Lenin's behests, our party has done and continues to do everything to insure that Soviet citizens not only have a good knowledge of their rights and freedoms and the ways and means of exercising them but also use those rights and freedoms skillfully and fulfill their duties correctly in the interests of building communism. To help to develop a high political standard in every citizen and to raise still higher his social activeness and implacability toward everything obsolete and disadvantageous means making still fuller use of the spiritual potential of developed socialism and making each person's contribution to the exercise of the people's power, the management of the affairs of society and the state and the steady upsurge of the economy and culture a weightier one.

Then the speaker dwelled on questions of the Latvian SSR's economic and cultural development. The recently celebrated 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, he said, was a graphic demonstration of the enormous successes achieved by the republic's working people and their active participation in building a society of mature socialism. In 1978 some 42 times more industrial output was produced than in 1940 in bourgeois Latvia. The indicators in the social sphere, science and culture are just as eloquent.

The candidate deputy cited convincing figures attesting to the tremendous significance of fraternal cooperation with all republics for Soviet Latvia's prosperity.

A.Ya. Pelshe then noted that the growth of Soviet Latvia's agriculture is the result of tremendous aid from the state in creating its material-technical base and of the selfless labor of field and farmstead workers. In the past 5 years machine operators have received 20,600 tractors, 13,800 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 8,640 combine harvesters and a great deal of other equipment. They have received about 7 million tons of mineral fertilizers. This enabled them last year to double the application of fertilizers to the soil compared with 1965.

The state does not stint on funds for land reclamation. Every year 80,000-90,000 hectares of land are drained, which surpasses the indicators for the entire 20 years of bourgeois economic management in Latvia. Thanks to the consolidation of agriculture's material and technical base, average annual gross agricultural output rose 46 percent in 1976-1978 while average annual stockraising output rose 52 percent compared with the 1961-1965 average. The grain crop yield increased 2.1 times.

Labor productivity in social agricultural production rose 16 percent in 1974-1978. Kolkhoz incomes are increasing, which means that people's remuneration is also growing. The combined income of a kolkhoz family over the past 10 years has increased 1.6 times.

These indicators cannot fail to please. But statistics are a strict and incorruptible science. They testify coldly and objectively not only about what is pleasant to hear but also set a critical tone. There are many reasons of a subjective order hindering the full utilization of reserves for considerably increasing agricultural production. It is important to organize stockraising work so that no time is lost in daily securing the maximum increase in output on every farmstead, in every fattening unit and in every complex and farm.

The main efforts are naturally aimed at increasing the efficiency of social agricultural production. The question is now put this way: Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must increase the sale of basic commodity produce and, regardless of its sphere of specialization, must raise pigs and other livestock and poultry and keep a dairy unit to supply its own needs in livestock produce and actively participate in supplementing the state meat and milk balance.

A considerable role in improving the supply of meat, dairy and other produce to workers and employees' collectives can be played by subsidiary plots at plants, factories, organizations and institutions. It is only necessary for party, soviet and agricultural organs to help them more actively.

Reserves of considerable importance are locked up in private plots. The agricultural worker more than anyone else has an inherent feel for making economic use of everything that can be introduced--raising pigs and poultry and keeping a few cows. He finds it hard to understand sometimes how, for example, land around an apartment block or anywhere else can be left uncultivated, how grass can be left uncut in some places to dry up, or how waste food can be thrown away unused. It is impossible not to notice one more feature: the person who works well in social production normally also works his private plot zealously.

The candidate deputy devoted much attention to questions of the development of science, and stressed the special value of scientific institutions' concluding agreements with enterprises on scientific and technical cooperation and of creating comprehensive teams from among production workers and scientists to cover the introduction period. Targeted-program planning of scientific research and the creation of sector laboratories financed by enterprises are now topical subjects, he noted. This will undoubtedly raise the efficiency of research and speed up the introduction of scientific developments. We must persistently continue the tireless search for ways of shortening the scientific research-introduction into production cycle.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state conduct tireless activity in implementing the foreign policy course. The candidate deputy told the USSR's struggle for peace and security against the anti-popular policy of reactionary imperialist forces and the Beijing hegemonists, who are trying to hinder the course of easing international tension and to poison the international atmosphere. He noted that aggression unleashed by the Chinese leaders against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam showed the entire world the essence of Beijing's hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.

Warmly congratulating the socialist competition winners and all the working people in industry and agriculture, science and culture on their successes, A.Ya. Pelshe concluded: Under the leadership of Lenin's party we have traveled a glorious path of struggle and victories. Under its wise leadership we are marching on. There is no doubt that the current election campaign will strengthen and deepen even further the great unity of the party and the people, their cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee and their unshakable determination to follow the CPSU's general policy line.

The candidate deputy visited Riga's V.I. Lenin state electrotechnical plant, met personnel from the P. Stucka Latvian State University and viewed a fine art exhibition marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia.

During talks between A.Ya. Pelshe and Latvian SSR leaders and during his meetings with working people, questions were discussed relating to the further development of socialist competition for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also to the fulfillment of programs for the socioeconomic development of collectives in industrial enterprises and agriculture.

Aliyev in Baku

LD280741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans", carried under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the oldest oil industry rayons' labor collectives in the capital of Azerbaijan have nominated Geydar Ali Rza Ogly Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, as their candidate for deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. On 6 February the voters of the Bakinskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug met their candidate deputy in the V.I. Lenin Palace.

The meeting was opened by Sh. K. Kerimov, first secretary of Leninskiy Raykom.

The meeting's participants enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

G.A. Aliyev, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, addressed the meeting. Having expressed gratitude and heartfelt appreciation for his nomination as a candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, he observed that he wholly attributed the honor accorded him to the people's boundless trust in our great Communist Party and the CPSU Central Committee. The speaker assured that he would continue to do everything to justify this high trust, to serve the cause of Lenin's party faithfully, and to struggle actively for the implementation of communism's ideals.

Soviet society is living an ebullient, full and creative life, which attests to the unity of the goals and actions of the party and people. A vivid new manifestation of their monolithic cohesion and mutual trust is the atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm in which the election campaign is taking place. Soviet people are approaching the USSR Supreme Soviet elections filled with very profound optimism and a feeling of joy and pride in the historic achievements of the homeland of the October Revolution. After describing the successes of the party and people in implementing the 24th and 25th CPSU congress decisions, G.A. Aliyev stressed that the party's political platform at the elections attests once again that we are proceeding along the correct Leninist path and are progressing triumphantly toward communism.

At election meetings the working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, are unanimously noting that our country's outstanding victories are the result of the implementation of the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party is farsightedly determining the general prospects for the USSR's development and the course to be taken in the international arena, is guiding the people's entire creative activity, and is imparting a scientific foundation to their struggle for the victory of communism. And today with love and with the deepest esteem we again and again reiterate Lenin's words of genius about the party spoken on the eve of the October Revolution: "...We trust it and in it we perceive the intellect, honor and conscience of our epoch."

The working people of Azerbaijan fervently approve the dynamic, principled and consistent theoretical and practical activity of our party's combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev plays an outstanding role in devising and implementing the CPSU's Leninist course, and in solving the most important questions of the party and state's domestic and foreign policy. As a loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause, Leonid Ilich, through his indefatigable activity for the happiness and well-being of Soviet people and for world peace, has earned universal recognition and respect. The unanimous nomination of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev throughout the country as the first candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet has been a moving expression of all the people's love and trust for the Communist Party and for its tested leader and the head of the Soviet state.

Speaking of the tremendous significance of the new USSR Constitution and of its salutary influence on all aspects of our society's life, the speaker went on to note that the election campaign is convincing proof of real socialism's genuine democracy as it demonstrates its indisputable advantages over bourgeois democracy which, to quote Lenin, is always narrow, hypocritical, fraudulent, and which always remains democracy for the rich and deception for the poor. USSR citizens' rights and freedoms in action are a blow to the slanderous fabrications of reactionaries and revisionists of every stripe and to our ideological adversaries. The moral-political atmosphere in our society, the Soviet person's free and happy life, and the election campaign currently underway demonstrate once again that Soviet democracy is the highest form of democracy, which is in fact the power of the people for the people.

The new USSR Constitution is an outstanding document of the developed socialist society which embodies the historic gains of Lenin's nationalities policy and the CPSU's wisdom in solving the nationalities question. It has defined the paths for the development of our multinational socialist state. The USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics generalize the great, diverse experience of all peoples' development during the years of Soviet power. They define precisely the forms of national state organization which fully accord with the interests of all the nations and ethnic groups of our country.

The Azerbaijan SSR's 60th anniversary comes next year. Looking back over the road traversed, we are proud that Soviet Azerbaijan, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has put it so well, is convincing proof of the mighty creative strength of socialism, of the strength of Lenin's ideas, and is an inspiring example for your national states and for the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

Our successes are due to the Communist Party's wise leadership, the genuine democratism of socialist society, the democracy of real socialism. Our successes are the result of the wise Leninist nationalities policy being consistently and unswervingly implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and of the very profound internationalist essence of the Soviet state; they are the result of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of the USSR peoples.

And today, as they approach the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the Azerbaijan people are once again expressing their boundless gratitude to their dear Communist Party, to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet state. [paragraph continues]

We convey our feelings of deep respect and appreciation to all the fraternal peoples of our country and to our elder brother the Great Russian people for the outstanding services they have rendered in the Soviet country's accomplishments, for their patriotism and internationalism, for their generosity of spirit and unselfish fraternal assistance.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Azerbaijan in September 1978 and his participation in the celebrations marking the presentation to Baku of the motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin--were an outstanding event in our republic's life.

L.I. Brezhnev's contacts with the working people and the party and soviet aktiv, his familiarization with the people's life and the activity of the party organization and labor collectives, his vivid and profoundly informative speeches and his wise advice, instructions and recommendations were a graphic manifestation of a genuinely Leninist work style, and a remarkable example for us, for all party and state cadres and for all communists.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the great positive changes which have occurred in our republic in recent years and rated highly the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization while at the same time criticizing shortcomings and pointing out available reserves.

All this filled with enthusiasm and inspired the working people of Azerbaijan. It was of great practical assistance to us and it played a tremendous part in mobilizing the people to fulfill the tasks facing the republic. And it is with great joy that today we can report to the motherland and to the party that the high socialist pledges of the republic's workers and all the 1978 plans have been successfully fulfilled: During all the first 3 years of the 5-year plan Azerbaijan's national economy has been developing at rates considerably in excess of those outlined by the plan. In terms of the growth rate in industrial production, the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan was fulfilled in 2 years and 5 months. Over that period the increase in industrial production amounted to 25.7 percent as against a planned 20.1 percent. Average annual gross agricultural production increased 35 percent instead of the planned 15.3 percent.

The results of 1978 are part of the great successes achieved by the republic in the years of the 9th and 10th 5-year plans which have, for 8 consecutive years, been recognized by the award of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner for victories in all-union socialist competition. Over the 5 years that have elapsed since the previous elections the total volume of industrial production in the republic has increased 50 percent. In 1978 gross agricultural output reached R2 billion, which is amost R800 million more than the average annual volume over the 5 years preceding the last elections. Average annual grain production had increased 44 percent, raw cotton production--41 percent, grapes--150 percent, vegetables--66 percent and fruit--78 percent.

The well-being of the working people has improved considerably. More than 140,000 apartments and individual dwellings with a total floor space of more than 7 million square meters have been built and commissioned; this is equal to half of Baku's housing pool. The housing conditions of 867,000 persons, or approximately one-seventh of the republic's inhabitants, have been improved.

Baku's economy is developing rapidly. Over the last 5 years its industrial potential has increased 42 percent. Major new enterprises of the electrical engineering, light and other sectors of industry have been built. [paragraph continues]

Giants of modern industry furnished with the latest equipment and technology, such as the domestic air-conditioner plant and the mighty oil-refining complex, now define the nature of the changes taking place in all Azerbaijan's industry, and they epitomize its future.

The candidate deputy analyzed the economic state of the Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Korovskiy rayons which belong to the Bakinskiy-Leninsky Electoral Okrug for the Supreme Soviet elections. He analyzed the work to provide services for the working people, pointed out existing shortcomings and dwelt on the prospects for the development of the petroleum industry, petroleum machinebuilding and a number of other sectors of industry, and also the prospects for the expansion of housing and resort construction.

In 1979 the republic is faced with great and crucial tasks, the speaker stressed. They are defined by the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and by the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum and at the Baku celebrations. At the same time, these party documents point out the way to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans for the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Our main objective, as the party requires, is to steadily enhance production efficiency and the quality of all work. It is precisely toward this that the socialist pledges of the republic's working people for 1979 are directed. The struggle to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges is a matter for all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, for all labor collectives and for each worker. In order that the struggle may be effective and efficient we must above all overcome the serious shortcomings in the national economy. We are talking about the need to mobilize and utilize skillfully the reserves existing in industry, agriculture and capital construction; to considerably enhance the quality of the output being produced; and to be thrifty with metal, fuel, electric power and all financial and manpower resources. We must improve the methods of economic management and administration in every way and strengthen organization and coordination in all sectors of social production.

As demanded by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, it is necessary to persistently improve the forms and methods of the party organizations' organizational and mass political work and to give it the maximum concreteness, businesslike efficiency and operational flexibility. We must continue to improve work on the selection, deployment and education of cadres based on strict observance of Leninist principles, intensify exactingness toward cadres in every way, enhance their responsibility, and strengthen party, state and planning discipline.

By fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the tasks set the party organization and all the working people of Azerbaijan by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and by relying on the rich experience we have accumulated, we will resolutely eliminate shortcomings and enhance the activity of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia in the struggle to implement the economic and social development plans.

January's positive results attest to real possibilities for achieving this. High industrial production growth rates were attained as of the first month of the year--8.5 percent as against the planned 7.8 percent. Production's qualitative indicators have been improved at most enterprises. Intensive preparation is underway for the spring fieldwork. The stockmen are taking steps to complete the livestock wintering period successfully.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee appeal Azerbaijan's working people have unanimously decided to turn 1979 into a year of shock labor and to mount socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev assured that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan, by voting unanimously on the day of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, will once again demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of October and the party, and their determination to put into practice the designs of the 25th CPSU Congress and to live, work and struggle in a Leninist, communist manner.